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BRIEFS

OFFSHORE OIL EXPLORATION--Punta Arenas--According to sources in the National Petroleum Enterprise (ENAP) at the Strait of Magellan, the German geophysical vessel "Prospekta" has completed its offshore seismic surveys in the area known as Bahia Inutil on Tierra del Fuego. Work is now being done between Dawson Island and Segunda Angostura, after which it will proceed to the area between Primera and Segunda Angostura and finally, between Primera Angostura and Dungenes, which will complete 2,100 kilometers of the seismic line. The geophysical boat was leased by ENAP for 40 days of work under a contract totaling $1 million. "This is the only way to learn what structures exist in the subsoil and the rock thicknesses capable of generating and containing hydrocarbons," said Salvador Harambour, mining manager of ENAP at the Strait. The "Prospekta" belongs to the German company Prakla Seismos, which specializes in this type of work. Twelve scientists work on board, including ENAP supervisors. Information from the survey is put on tape and processed by the ENAP geophysical center in this city before being turned into seismic profiles suitable for interpretation in geological terms. "The interpretation of these lines yields plans making it possible to locate exploratory wells in order to prove the presence or absence of hydrocarbons at points most favorable or of greatest interest," Harambour said. Production of crude accumulated this year in the Strait of Magellan area amounted to 970,000 cubic meters by 31 May. By the same date last year, the figure was 730,000 cubic meters, which means an increase of 33 percent. Out of the 970,000 cubic meters produced by 31 May, 701,000 correspond to the Offshore Operation at the Strait of Magellan. [By Francisco Eterovic] [Text] [Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 17 Jun 81 p C-9] 11,464

HYDROELECTRIC POWER IN NORTE--Diego de Almagro (Region 3)-- Major economic and social benefits for a vast area of the country will be the fruits of the expansion of the Interconnected Electrical System of the National Electric Power Company (ENDESA), a project already underway that will include Diego de Almagro in Region 3. Some $200 million will be invested in the work. The expansion, 900 kilometers in length, will mean a considerable savings amounting to millions of dollars in foreign exchange used to import oil in order to generate power needed for development of the mining deposits. It also implies a reliable supply of electric power for the residents of Norte Chico, who were previously affected by frequent breakdowns in the system. The line to be built is a 220,000-volt high-tension line running from the Cerro Navia substation in Santiago to Diego de Almagro opposite the port of Chanaral in the Atacama region. It will make it possible for hydroelectric power generated by the powerplants of the Interconnected System located from Rapel south to reach the area. Since this power will not use oil or coal, it will be cheaper. The first phase involves 630 kilometers of a

double circuit line running as far as Maitencillo, located 16 kilometers west of Vallenar. It went into operation in 1980 and only the San Isidro substation near Quillota has to be put in operation to strengthen the supply of electricity to Region 5. The second phase between Maitencillo and Diego de Almagro completes the 900 kilometers of this line in a simple circuit. It will go into operation in August and will make it possible to replace the thermoelectric power generated by the Barquitos Powerplant, which will be shut down. This plant was supplying power for the mining operations at the Salvador copper deposit belonging to CODELCO [Copper Corporation]. The cost of imported oil annually was approximately $30 million. The area to receive the power, between Regions 3 and 4, is 118,000 kilometers square and its potential basically lies in the existence of deposits of copper, iron and gold, including the El Indio mine which also receives electric power from the new Pan de Azucar substation in La Serena. Preliminary studies are also underway for extension of this line, but with a tension of 110,000 volts as far as Taltal, making it possible to meet needs for reliable, cheap power for projects in the area. [By Enrique Contreras G.] [Excerpts] [Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 21 Jun 81 p C-1] 11,464

METHANE GAS EXPERIMENTATION--Spokesmen for the Gasco Company have labeled the project to work methane gas emanating from the Pozo La Feria garbage dump in the commune of San Miguel as a pioneer experiment without precedent in the world. The spokesmen say that if industrial development of the fluid and its injection into the urban gas system should yield positive results, this could mean new renewable sources of energy in a time of fuel crisis. They added that the additional advantage resides in the fact that such energy sources can be set up in the vicinity of any city or urban center merely through the creation of large garbage dumps that use the sanitary fill system. It is estimated that at the Pozo La Feria, methane gas began to emerge in large quantities about 3 years ago and no expert has yet been able to predict how many years more the process of anaerobic decomposition of the garbage will continue. Some think that the production of gas will last at least another 10 to 20 years, while others believe that it will continue for a century. As previously reported, development will begin following the recent signing of a contract between Gasco and the nine municipalities that dump garbage from their communes into the Pozo La Feria. The contract stipulates that the company in question will set up the proper facilities and work the methane and that a sum of money will be considered paid by the municipalities based on a fraction of weight for every kilocalorie generated by the industrial process. The gigantic Pozo La Feria, which began long ago as a result of sand and fill quarrying, is an excavation approximately 32 hectares in area. It is now partially full of garbage and layers of dirt. Over 100 "chimneys" have been set up in the material through which large quantities of methane gas emerge in flares day and night. Administrative personnel at the dump say that Gasco is completing final experiments before proceeding to set up the facilities that will take the methane to purification plants and from there to consumers' homes. Marked differences have been detected in pressure and thrust with which the fluid emerges. It is said that the gas is of "high caloric and energy value." [Excerpts] [Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 22 Jun 81 p C-1] 11,464

TIERRA DEL FUEGO OIL DISCOVERY--Punta Arenas--The National Petroleum Enterprise (ENAP) at the Strait of Magellan has discovered three new oil deposits on land (two on Tierra del Fuego: Ensenada and Linares, and one on the continental area, known as Tetera). Development is beginning, Alejandro Marty, manager of

ENAP, told EL MERCURIO. "This is the result of the recent exploratory efforts made in seismic surveys of areas already worked. Advanced technology has made it possible to reveal new accumulations of oil," the official said. Marty admitted that "no figures can be given because we are just beginning to make estimates. The percentage of these deposits will be learned as work is done." In addition, the seventh production platform is about to go into operation at the Strait of Magellan and final details are now being worked out. This will make a total of seven offshore platforms. The newest will be at the Spiteful Norte deposit and it will be the second in production at that site. Production will increase by some 1,000 cubic meters a day and this year, the National Petroleum Enterprise will produce 25 percent more than in 1980. It is hoped that production will reach 2.4 million cubic meters. Marty states that "this amount will represent some $550 million. The program is following a normal speed of four platforms a year." ENAP began to produce 87-octane gasoline to be used at the Strait of Magellan, according to the intendant of Magellan, Div Gen Sergio Covarrubias. Regular gas will therefore be increased by 6 octanes. [By Francisco Eterovic] [Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 22 Jun 81 p C-1] 11,464

CSO: 3010/1478

ELECTRIC POWER TO DOUBLE IN TEN YEARS

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 5 Jun 81 p 2-A

[Article by German Navarette]

[Text] Medellin, 4--The minister of mines and energy, Carlos Rodado Noriega, announced today that Colombia will double its installed capacity of the electric power generating system by investing 8 billion dollars by 1991.

The decision was adopted by the board of directors of the ISA. Referring to the subject, Minister Rodado Noriega said that the electrical sector is trying in this way to make sure that the country will never again be affected by problems like those which have brought on the present rationing.

"We are making a supreme effort to double capacity and to make the generating system as reliable as possible, including taking into account any factors like delays which could hypothetically present themselves, with the goal of having Colombians again enjoy a normal life, without upsets because of lack of sufficient energy," said Rodado Noriega.

Although he was cautious about specifying how the citizenry would participate in this effort, through rate increases, the minister stressed that "sufficient responsibility must be taken in facing up to the nation's efforts." Later he stated that the 8 billion dollars which this expansion of installed capacity will require would be financed with contributions from the national budget and domestic and foreign loans, as well as with contributions from every member of the electric sector.

Radado Noriega pointed out that the construction of the thermal plants would guarantee Colombia a stable annual consumption of 1 million tons of thermal coal, and revealed that within approximately 15 days a document will be presented to the CONPES [National Economic and Social Policy Council] determining the necessary steps for managing the overall coal policy of the country, so as to proceed from rudimentary exploitation to a technical development highly profitable for the nation.

The New Projects

Rodado Noriega described the projects which make up the plan for expansion of the installed capacity of the country's electrical sector, as follows:

A 150,000 kw thermal plant for CORELCO [Electric Corportation of the Atlantic Coast], to come into operation in the first half of 1986. An additional 15,000 kw thermal plant in the Zipaquira center, to begin operation in the first half of 1986, under the responsibility of the Bogota Electric Power Company.

A thermal plant in Amaga-Bolombolo, ISA with a 150,000 kw capacity. It will be in operation in the second half of 1986.

A 360,000 kw plant for the Medellin Public Services in the Rio Grande I hydroelectric project, which would be in service in the second half of 1987.

The La Miel I and La Miel II hydroelectric projects, of 384 and 351 mW capacity respectively, to be in operation in 1987.

With the other projects approved by ISA, Colombia's installed capacity, which today is 4.5 million kW, will rise to almost 14 million kW in 1991, according to Minister Rodado Noriega.

Finally, although he firmly warned that it is impossible to determine when the rationing of power will be suspended, he said that thanks to the way in which the nation's hydrological cycle has behaved, it has been possible to begin to introduce substantial decreases in Bogota, Medellin and Cali, although on public announcement has been made, since it was not considered necessary.

Rodado Noriega told EL TIEMPO, finally, that the condition of the reservoirs in the nation can be shown according to the following chart:

Condition of Reservoirs	Percentage 1 May 81	Percentage 31 May 81
Agregado EEEB	17.3	25.0
Muna EEEB	59.2	99.5
Penol EPM	16.7	31.0
Miraflores EPM	44.5	60.3
Troneras EPM	56.0	76.5
Calima CVC	52.3	67.7
A. Anchicaya CVC	92.0	97.8
Prado ICEL	54.9	91.0
Esmeralda ISA	13.8	41.4

However, the minister warned that the most important reservoirs, that is, those which provide the greatest amount of generating capacity, are precisely the group belonging to the Bogota Electric Power Company, and that of El Penol, which are the ones with the lowest level of flow, so that a decision as important as that of radically decreasing the hours of rationing on a national level cannot be taken lightly.

All the projects approved yesterday by the ISA should be gradually coming into operation during 1986, 1987 and 1988, and then the country will completely normalize its situation as regards the generation of power.

8131
CSO: 3010/1443

CARICOM'S KING CALLS FOR UNITY IN THE CARIBBEAN

FL061913 Bridgetown CANA in English 1607 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, 6 Jul (CANA)--Caribbean people and nations cannot make it as individuals and must work together, people to people, for progress in their lives, in their countries and in their community. That is the message delivered today by Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Secretary General Dr Kurleigh King to mark CARICOM Day which is being observed here today. The actual (8th) anniversary of CARICOM was last Saturday.

Dr King also called for better ways to be found to express the feeling of community in the region, not only indirectly through the mechanism of CARICOM, but also directly, people to people. His message underlined the days theme, "People to people for progress together," and he made frequent references to a detailed report on the integration movement prepared by a group of distinguished Caribbean scholars. That report will be considered by the CARICOM Council of Ministers at a meeting here later this week.

According to Secretary General King, involvement of the people in the integration movement is a central commitment of CARICOM. But, he added, complaints that the people had not been sufficiently involved in the planning and implementation of the mechanisms for regional cooperation had some validity. He explained that governments in the region would always have a central role in the community's decision-making apparatus and would always be responsible to the people for the way in which they discharged their responsibilities in that connection. The governments were also duty bound, he added, to ensure that all of the activities of the integration movement rebounded eventually to the nationals of the member states, and that those nationals, individually and collectively, were better off in the long run for their participation in CARICOM.

But he stated also that, as recognized by the group of experts, specific and direct efforts have to be made to ensure the participation of the people of the Caribbean in the integration exercise. Without this, the movement will be a mere appendage to Caribbean institutions and the lack of popular involvement will block its progress.

Dr King added that the people of the Caribbean, who were always seeking concrete ways in which to express their kindship, must now see in CARICOM a practical means for working towards the common destiny which we sense that we inevitably share. Youth, sport and cooperative were areas identified by him in the field of functional cooperation in which there could be a more direct people's participation. Such direct involvement, together with the opportunity to be consulted when major decisions are being made, will assist in fulfilling the role of strengthening the bonds which have historically existed among Caribbean people, he said.

CSO: 3025/1021

MASSERA URGES ARMED FORCES TO CHANGE COURSE

FYO21520 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1334 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 1 Jul (NA)--Adm (ret) Emilio Massera, former commander in chief of the navy, repeated today that the crisis being experienced by the government "is a moral crisis" and he urged his former comrades in arms "to meditate and reflect in order to really seek the path" that was outlined in 1976 when the armed forces assumed power.

The former chief of the navy and one of the founders of the current government process said, in an interview granted to Radio Mitre, that "I believe that the crisis is very serious. Basically it is a political crisis, not an economic crisis. The government has to reflect on what has been done and what is to be done and it must carry out a really deep soul searching regarding events."

Massera again strongly attacked former President Jorge Videla and former Economy Minister Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz, who, he says, are totally responsible for the current crisis.

Moreover, he was also severe with the current commander in chief of the army.

"By chance," he said, "yesterday I read a publication by Dr (Luis) Leon, who recalls a statement by Lt Gen (Leopoldo) Galtieri--and I am saying this clearly to avoid euphemisms--in July 1980 in which he expressed his approval of what had been done, what was being done and what still had to be done.

"I believe," he stressed, "that the population, which is aware of the situation that we are experiencing, has a certain right to ask who is going to pay the price."

Massera recalled that "up to a few months ago, even after the government (of President Roberto Viola) had assumed power it was a question of convincing everyone of the 'magnificent' job that the previous government had done." Massera defined himself as a critic of that government.

"On the other hand," he continued, "I sometimes hear the insults contained in some speeches, which in view of their tone I do not wish to assess, that also contain arrogance and a tremendous weakness.

"And it is this," he stressed, "that makes me repeat that the crisis that the government is experiencing is a moral crisis."

At the same time, Massera justified the criticism contained in his bimonthly CAMBIO, which again appeared on the streets today with this headline: "It Has Gone Too Far." The article also contains a smudged photograph of the Casa Rosada with a sign hanging on it which states: "Out of Order."

"I repeat that we are experiencing a very difficult time; that is the reason of CAMBIO's headline: 'It Has Gone Too Far,' because in my opinion this is a case of inadequate leadership that has not achieved, in my judgement, the definite conditions for what we could call a peaceful and stable coexistence."

Massera also acknowledged that if the process fails he would be pulled down with it, precisely because he was one of its founders.

"Of course," he stressed, "this is why I do not want it (the process) to fail. This is why I constantly insist that my comrades in arms should meditate and reflect in order to really seek the path.

"But," he stressed, "as a former member of the military Junta, I have the moral obligation of clearly stating what I believe, because this helps my comrades in arms to meditate, and this is my desire, so that they can really change course. They must change course and it is with the best of intentions that I make this indication," he concluded.

CSO: 3010/1495

JOURNALIST CONSIDERS OUTCOME OF CURRENT EVENTS

PY062152 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 5 Jul 81 pp 1, 4

["The Wrong Course" by J. Iglesias Rouco]

[Text] The brave silence with which General Viola last night stood up to the reprimands received from his retired comrades in arms on the "wrong" course which the "process" is taking seems to suggest that it is not the first time he has received this type of blow since he has developed a great capacity to take them--something which we have never doubted due to his long experience with similar issues--and that maybe deep inside he believes that those persons who point out what is "wrong" are not wrong. As far as we know even his active comrades in arms have lately made similar commentaries which have been muffled by the fact that the president and the economic team especially have established some timetables for the "natural" recovery of the situation.

According to our sources, in the course of the next 30 days the president will have to decide whether Mr Sigaut and his colleagues of the economic sector will remain in their post.

Certain circles jokingly--although there might be some truth in it--assert that the only reason why Mr Sigaut still holds his post is simply because the president, already accustomed to the surprise of three devaluations in a row, has not acknowledged the various resignations (the last one on the 18th) which his minister has submitted to him. Speaking more seriously, it is stated that one of the sectors of the government which believes that the immediate exit of Mr Sigaut is inconvenient is the interior ministry. Despite the excellent relations with General Liendo and with the political group which he heads Mr Camilion would believe--or better said, would continue to believe--quite the opposite. However, in other sectors it is asserted that Mr Frigerio has already "definitely"--that is, for 3 or 4 months--given up his, up to not long ago, ever-desired wish for members of the Integration and Development Movement (MID) to participate in the finance ministry.

Mr Prondizi has been, within the MID, the main person responsible for the postponement of dreams--or nightmares. Despite the great influence which the grey eminence of the MID has always had on him, Prondizi has always been against a closer participation of the MID with the regime for three [as received] reasons: 1) the "unstable" phase which in his opinion the "process" and its power structure is experiencing; 2) the offensive of the Radical Civic Union (UCR) and the support it

receives within the justicialist circle; 3) the "unavoidable" reorganization of forces within the movement after Mrs Peron is released; 4) the increasing pressure within various internal groups of the MID are exerting on Frigerio, which in turn affects the former president. At the same time Mr Frondizi presumably has two other concerns which he shares with Mr Frigerio: The uncertain perspectives of the negotiations over the beagle channel which could affect Mr Camilion's position as well as the decision on whether or not to send troops to the Sinai and the cool breeze which the military regime has felt blowing from the United States and Western Europe; in addition to the change which will take place as of September within the higher echelons of the army and other arms.

In addition to all these reasons Mr Frondizi presumably is concerned, above all, over the immediate disastrous economic future, which in his opinion will seriously affect, in the political aspect, any party or sector which may have one of their members, of more followers, in that corresponding government sector. According to our sources this fear has even affected personalities without political leanings such as Krieger Vasena who refuses to view himself as Mr Sigaut's replacement. The strong disagreements between important sectors of the "process" during the past few days over the progress and awarding of public works, such as Yacyreta, in addition to the possible domestic effects of determined political conditions which the United States and other Western countries are thinking of imposing for the refinancing of the external debt frighten all the possible candidates to replace Sigaut.

But in view of the extraordinary current tensions, these evaluations respond in any case to a "long term" forecast--2 or 3 months--which in practice has been displaced during the past few hours due to the expectation that has been created by the camaraderie banquet of the armed forces, during which the commander of the host force, the air force this year, will give an important speech. It is a speech which has already been the object of arduous consultations, because without a doubt it will be the voice of the military as a whole on the current situation. As we have already reported, during the recent meetings of the top brass it was presumably decided, in principle, to reaffirm the objectives of the "process," to preserve the current power structure and to reinforce presidential authority. What is said during that banquet will mark the difference of viewpoints that exist between the "new" armed forces and those represented, for example, by the organization that groups the retired officers.

Between these two viewpoints there is a third and minority tendency, that of Admiral Massera, whose strong criticism of the process" motivated a few days ago the informal suggestion of the army that he be punished. Evidently, the idea of punishing the co-author of the 24 March coup did not prosper, because Massera traveled yesterday to Romania and he will return on Thursday.

The consolidation of presidential power that has been conceived by the chiefs of the three forces as the most easy channel with which to confront the crisis will help the operation of transitory civilian support for the regime, which the radicals will presumably launch within the next few days, together with Peronism and the developmentalists (the radicals have also presumably talked with Massera), although indirectly. We will thus probably observe one of the last attempts at maintaining the equilibrium of the "process" in its current format. If it is successful spectacular events could occur regarding the format of the cabinet.

From what we know, everything is ready in this direction and if this formula of civilian "participation" is adopted at the summit--the gloomy economic prospects would be one of the factors that could place an obstacle in the way of the plan--it would only be necessary to adjust, in the words of a well known politician, "some details." Nevertheless, it is very probable that something more than details will be necessary: the problem of the stages for "institutionalization" and that of responsibilities have presumably not yet been resolved.

The same can be said of the talks on the beagle that are being held in Rome. Monsignor Samore is presumably about to submit the last of his "resignations" (in this case the Argentina delegation would also be changed). But there can still be surprises, many of them, despite the fact that this question appears to have exhausted all imaginable surprises and many not so imaginable.

CSO: 3010/1507

JOURNALIST PRAISES GOVERNMENT'S LEGAL PROCEDURES

PY062124 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 4 Jul 81 p 1, 4

[Article by J. Iglesias Rouco: "The Right Hand"]

[Text] It seems that certain government sectors which nowadays claim to represent the Argentine people cannot do without legal make-believe or disguise, when all "other measures" fail, to cover up for their errors or rather horrors, which maybe some day the history of our unfortunate country will term lack of love for the fatherland, or even worse. Neither, it seems, can they do without notorious prisoners or accused. Thus, for example, since they must now release a former president, who represents Peronism whose true responsibility the government has always sought to hide, they feel that they must place LA PRENSA behind bars, through myself. All this comes, of course, after retaliation against this newspaper through improper use of public money and an attempt made by someone to murder or at least "warn" another journalist of this same newspaper. It could be that these sectors, who have fallen victims to incurable snobbery, feel that if they arrange with the Vatican to exchange Mrs Peron for LA PRENSA their political standing will improve. Could it be that they have gotten the name all wrong? Don't they remember that it is Admiral Rojas whom Monsignor Bamore wants to see in jail much more than this journalist of the "poisoned pen?" As Ortega [philosopher Ortega Y Gasset] used to say ineptitude always flourished amid moral suicide.

However, there is a positive aspect in the government's decision to study the possibility of gagging us under the pretext of our alleged violation of Article 222 of the penal code which punishes those who violate state secrets: This time the government has resorted to a legal instrument, that is, it has evidenced its intentions--whether sincere or not we shall see in due time--of wearing the robe of the state of law. This is a significant step forward if compared to the preceding years. The truth is that as far as legal rules and regulations are concerned a sustained enthusiastic timidity has been observed in Argentina up to now and therefore we perfectly understand that it must have cost the government a lot to take that step. Thus we feel obliged to applaud the fact that they want to hurt us with the right hand. This is precisely the hand that should be used in this and in every case: the right hand. However, past events force us to voice a reservation: a few days ago, after the person in charge of the public information secretariat tried to give legal semblance to his initial "insinuation" against LA PRENSA--a futile attempt, we must say, that facts have since refuted--our colleague Manfred Schonfeld was attacked. We have said that we do not want to or can, tie

one thing in with the other, for the time being. However, unfortunately in our country there are still too many left hands, either due to dialectical intentions, or, to put it that way, due to an identity complex with regard to the right hands, or with the intention of destabilizing the right hands through scandals. We speak with such innocence and prudence just in case, as we say in Spain. But in view of the circumstances the military power and the government should bear these words in mind.

As to our main subject, we have some comments to make. First of all we, as citizens have the duty and the satisfaction of respecting the law, and as journalists, that of reporting. Only in the states with communist or fascist codes is there incompatibility regarding this point. In Argentina we do not have this kind of order, even though there are quite a few who would like to see it implemented. We expect a degree of common sense and professional acumen from the state prosecutor's office, which have something to do with the promising words voiced on 29 March regarding the freedom of press, even though so far, these words have only given rise to "insinuations" and wrong accounts. We expect even more from the judges, if, in the end, they have to be dragged into the affair. Our case may get to be very interesting, both from the legal and moral point of view, especially for those who have in mind the reinstitution of the state of law, respect for the fatherland's dignity and freedom.

At the same time we wish to thank Mr Camilion for ordering an investigation in the Foreign Ministry to find out how what some other news media have defined as a "secret" report or memorandum has leaked out. We have many sources who do not necessarily have to do with Mr Camilion and the members of his team and we will never reveal the identity of our sources. Our gratitude toward the foreign minister is simply due to the fact that by ordering an investigation he has officially confirmed that what Monsignor Samore told a diplomat, has indeed been said once and twice and that it is so recorded. This confirmation has not added validity to our information because this newspaper knew quite well that the information was true before it was published, and besides, because we have never thought that Camilion would reveal any facts to us. But we do believe that he is offering the country a better chance to deal with the Beagle problem and the pope's "proposal." In this regard we would also like to thank the justice minister. In choosing Article 222 for our possible indictment, Mr Frugoli has confirmed what had been confirmed by Mr Frigerio's friend. This four fold confirmation also evidences the funny contradictions of the power structure because while Camilion and Frugoli were taking action, certain media in charge of disseminating distorted information, partially or totally controlled by the government, "insinuated" through mysterious "journalists" "close" to Monsignor Samore that his emminence had never said what he had said; that is, they "refuted" the ministers. It would not be surprising if they tried it again if only to subtly shake up their superiors.

We shall conclude today by voicing a thought: for the past 4 months the government has been talking with a representative of the mediator who obviously despises Buenos Aires. Worse still, the government has been hiding this circumstance from the Argentine people. Has our government reached a compromise with Rome and Chile to keep the Vatican's opinion of it confidential? We quite understand its tendency toward secret diplomacy, as we well understand the schoolchildren who hide the admonishments received from their teachers, whether reasonable or not. But for the obvious wet reasons, we refuse to sleep near these minors. Since they are ours and we must cope with them, we might as well keep our eyes wide open.

CSO: 3010/1498

FOREIGN, JUSTICE MINISTERS' NOTES ON 'LA PRENSA'

PY040153 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1513 GMT 3 Jul 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 Jul (AN)--The note sent by Foreign Minister Oscar Camilion to his justice counterpart Amadeo Frugoli in connection with paragraphs of a "secret note" published by the daily LA PRENSA related to Cardinal Samore, and the note which Minister Frugoli sent to the state prosecutor asking him to intervene in the matter, were disclosed today.

Camilion's note to Frugoli is dated 1 July and bears the No 009 "S"/81. It states:

"Mr Minister:

"This note is prompted by the reports published in the newspaper LA PRENSA of this city, on 21 and 25 June, entitled 'The Foreign Summons' and 'Samore's Judgement,' respectively which transcribe paragraphs of a secret note sent to this Foreign Ministry by one of the members of the Argentine special mission sent to the Holy See to discuss the border problem with Chile.

"Attached you will find copies of the above-mentioned publications and of the comments which they have ellicited abroad, which show the direct effect which these publications have had on the country's foreign relations.

"As far as the internal administrative area of this Foreign Ministry is concerned, the appropriate investigation aimed at establishing responsibilities has already been ordered. However, bearing in mind the provisions of Article 222 of the penal code which punishes the disclosure of political or military secrets which have a bearing on security, means of defense or foreign relations of the nation, I wish to apprise you of these facts for whatever action you may deem appropriate.

"My most sincere regards." It is signed "Camilion."

Frugoli's note to the state criminal prosecutor is dated 2 July and states:

"Attached you will find, for whatever legal actions may be appropriate, an authenticated copy of the note received from the minister of foreign relations and worship related to the reports published by the newspaper LA PRENSA on 21 and 25 June entitled 'The Foreign Summons' and 'Samore's Judgement' signed by J. Iglesias

Rouco, which indicates that it is possible that a crime provided for in Article 222 of the penal code has been committed.

"Equally attached you will find an authenticated copy of the memorandum entitled 'For the Information of Mrs Hortensia Gutierrez Posse de Ariosa, Issued by Adviser Federico Mirre' and the 21, 25 and 30 June issues of the newspaper LA PRENSA."

CSO: 3010/1498

IGLESIAS ROUCO VIEWS MEDIATION WITH LITTLE HOPE

PY040025 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 21 Jun 81 pp 1, 4

["The Foreign Summons" by J. Iglesias Rouco]

[Text] As is well known the first step toward bankruptcy is to summon all creditors. This is what our government just did through the president himself. Since we have already pointed out the pitfalls which the government's current attitude is posing, today we will use this column to show--by means of information still unknown in our country (and the rest of the world as well)--the repercussions of the government "summoning" attitude abroad, in connection with one of the most serious problems which Argentina is facing at the international level at this point. It is obvious that we are speaking about the beagle conflict and especially about Monsignor Samore's efforts within the framework of the Pope's mediation. His own words fully demonstrate the degree of fairness which can be expected from this elder cardinal. Just 3 and 1/2 months ago he told a diplomat that "it is difficult to understand why the military men in Buenos Aires do not have a minimum of authority. How can it be possible," he added, "that a government such as this one, ruled by a military elite, feels that it must constantly ask those below about what it has to do? It is undignified! At least in Chile there is a man in charge, one who knows how to handle things..."

It is of little importance whether Monsignor Samore's charges are reasonable or not. Probably the Vatican negotiator ignores--or prefers to do so for exclusively professional reasons--the political significance of the conflict at the Argentine domestic level, especially among Argentine armed forces. But it is important that Buenos Aires, fully aware of Monsignor Samore's animosity since the first days of March, is prepared to allow the Vatican to keep, in June, the same interlocutor for Argentina and Chile, now that what could easily be the most difficult stage of the mediation is about to begin.

According to a report from Italy, the talk from which we have quoted earlier, took place at Samore's residence in the Vatican on the afternoon of one of the first 5 days of March, on the eve of the delivery of Argentina's answer to the "proposal" made on 12 December. From what we know, his eminence--direct heir to the great diplomatic tradition of the cardinal of during renaissance--had been talking, during the first part of the dialogue, about world events in general, without evidencing any interest at all in the beagle issue.

His visitor, probably younger and hastier than the cardinal, could have tried once or twice to bring up the issue but even so Samore had refused to take the bait and had sought refuge in his health problems and the approaching wonderful Roman spring. Only when the diplomat was about to give up, the cardinal suddenly asked about the answer which the Buenos Aires Government had not yet finished drawing up. It has not been easy for us to reconstruct this part of the dialogue. All we know is that in a memorandum which Cardinal Samore himself later sent to Monsignor Casaroli, Vatican secretary of state, he reported the diplomat's answer in the following manner: "There are certain difficulties, your eminence, but this does not mean that the Argentines have been set back by the results of the mediation of his holiness. On the contrary, I believe that important headway has been made to the point that difficulties have not and will not manage to obstruct its course, irrespective of the obstacles which may come up."

Strangely enough, from this very moment Monsignor Samore exhibited a remarkable loquacity and even cast aside diplomatic language in order to make a number of criticisms of the Argentine military regime.

Even though we are not aware of his true reasons--and those we could imagine are not in keeping with the personality of his eminence or his well-known passion for truth--Monsignor Samore included in his dialectic offensive the newspaper LA PRENSA and myself whom he reportedly described as "master of the conditional tense." Apparently the monsignor has yet to see that we have been using this verbal tense whenever faced with the even remotest possibility that nonrelevant aspects of our reports, not more than 2 or 3 percent of them, could be out of keeping with reality. When for example, we published the "Pope's map" this tense was practically unnecessary. In the course of this friendly--and well memorized--chat, Samore, who has never been too eager to confirm our reports, said: "Let's see, how did Rouco manage to lay his hands on all the details of the proposal? Because it is obvious that he did. There are expressions... peculiar idioms... full paragraphs out of our text."

(As the Pope's representative can see we did not resort to conditional tense on that occasion either).

Rouco and Villegas were the only ones to whom the proposal has been made available," Monsignor Samore added. "Not even Zavala Ortis (who published an article extremely favorable to the Vatican solution in one of our colleague papers) had been given access to it. But Rouco and Villegas did," he repeated, "they did have access. This is an offense against the church, it is a shame! What has the Argentine foreign ministry done? It is shameful!"

Further on his eminence reportedly attacked myself again. Our return to the conditional tense merely means that we do not know the exact words Samore used against us. "After the publication of the proposal," Samore reportedly said, "Rouco continued writing article after article providing biased and not always correct information, feeding the public opinion with this pen of his, full of venom. Meanwhile the government did nothing!"

(That "the government was doing nothing" is merely a biased idea and not entirely realistic of his eminence). According to our sources, at this point in the dialogue--which had long since become a monologue--the executor of the mediation

had gotten extremely "upset," something which he reportedly acknowledged in a later report to Casaroli.

"The Pope's mediation was requested by Argentina. I did not request or, or Chile. It was Videla's government that had asked specifically for the Pope!"

He went on to say: "Argentina is pitiful. The second most important country in Latin America, wealthy, big, it does not deserve such bad government."

Since during this talk Monsignor Samore discussed juicy subjects such as the "note" which certain high-ranking military officers of ours submitted to the Vatican and the successive resignations which he had submitted to his superiors before and after the delivery of the "Pope's proposal"--all of this in the course of a dialogue during which the cardinal did not hide his preference for Chile--this report of ours could help enlighten our diplomacy on the true status of the mediation at this point. However, there is no point in harboring too many illusions.

CSO: 3010/1507

BRIEFS

LONGSHOREMEN STRIKE--Buenos Aires, 7 Jul (NA)--According to information released by Cesar Loza and Oscar Prola, leaders of the National Movement of Argentine Longshoremen, a group of longshoremen was arrested this morning at the metropolitan port as a consequence of a 132 hour strike held by these workers. According to the sources, Rojas Mareco, one of the movement's leaders, was arrested among some 20 workers. The movement spokesmen stated that the strike was held from 0630 to 0700 to protest the low salaries and unemployment, and that as a consequence loading and unloading activities were stopped. The longshoremen gathered in one area of the Buenos Aires port where they stopped working and listened to a speech made by Loza, the last secretary general of the United Argentine Port Workers Union (SUPA). Loza stated that the strike, in addition to supporting the longshoremen's demands, supported the strike started by the General Workers Confederation (CGT). The workers on strike distributed pamphlets disclosing the reasons for the movement in a six-point text. In addition to Loza and Prola, the document containing the longshoremen's demands is signed by Martin Martinez, Pablo Obregon, Carlos Canete, Florencio Silva, Mario Martinez, Alberto Tapia, Alfredo Palavecino, Alberto Cochan, Juan Carlos Cosentino, Oscar Recaldo, Daniel Recalde, Liberato Escobar and Vicente Mendez. [Excerpts] [PY081623 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1340 GMT 7 Jul 81]

BUS DRIVERS STOP ACTIVITIES--Buenos Aires, 8 Jul (NA)--Union sources reported this morning that 70 percent of short-distance transport drivers of the populated west side of greater Buenos Aires stopped their activities today for 3 hours to support their demand for better salaries, while all long-distance bus drivers maintain their decision to begin an indefinite strike on Friday, for the same motives. Alberto Rios, deputy secretary of the Motor Transport Workers Union (UTA), stated this morning that "this problem had been created by the transport under secretariat by his having approved insufficient and mistaken salary scales--mistaken because it provides different salaries for the same activity." Union sources reported that the 4,000 long-distance drivers of the federal capital had begun to work in accordance with the regulation, and will stop their activities tomorrow, precisely when winter vacation begins, a season of intense touristic movement which would be considerably affected. The dissatisfaction of long-distance drivers over their salaries has spread to the short-distance drivers, and more than 2/3 of the 5,000 drivers of 40 companies on the west side of greater Buenos Aires stopped their activities this morning. Rios stated that the dissatisfaction of the long-distance drivers of the federal capital "is affecting the zone of Santa Fe and Rosario, and also the northern and southern parts of the country. [Excerpts] [PY081903 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1316 GMT 8 Jul 81]

METAL WORKERS ISSUE RESOLUTION--Buenos Aires, 8 Jul (TELAM)--The executive board of the Metalworkers Union [UOM] last night declared the union in a state of emergency and called for a campaign of mobilization and information throughout the ranks of the union. The UOM executive board met in the office of the union in this capital on Hipolito Irigoyen Street. Apart from making other proposals, the union proposes the creation of national coordination body and calls on the metallurgical industrialists chamber to create a national economic and social council to serve as a mechanism for coordination leading to the solution of the economic and social crisis the country is experiencing. After analyzing all the topics of current concern in its resolution issued last night, the UOM asked for the implementation of an emergency economic plan with the short-term purpose of increasing productivity and obtaining a better income distribution, on one hand, and the immediate objective of maintaining jobs, ensuring salaries to meet the workers' needs, and alleviating the external account sector, on the other hand. The UOM concludes by noting that it considers coordination among businessmen, workers and government officials as the best method to formulate plans and a program for overcoming the present crisis. [Text] [PY081905 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1420 GMT 8 Jul 81]

AUTO WORKERS RESUME ACTIVITIES--Buenos Aires, 6 Jul (NA)--The 3,500 workers of the Mercedes Benz automobile industry returned to work today after 2 weeks of stoppage, although they carried out a sit-down strike. This was because they maintain their demand asking for the reinstatement of 75 of their colleagues who were laid off. The company reported today that it will suspend its personnel for 1 day during this month and that it had decided to grant a 1-week advanced vacation between 13 and 19 July. The workers had learned about these measures on resuming their activities after 13 days of stoppage, and decided to carry out the sit-down strike, thus rejecting the company's measures. The stoppage which ended today began on 22 June when the company laid off 300 workers, 225 of whom accepted the indemnization, but the remaining 75 maintain their demands for reinstatement. Mercedes Benz told the workers that it will pay 50 percent of the suspension scheduled for 10 July, with normal pay, including the proportional 100 hours. [Text] [PY082111 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2353 GMT 6 Jul 81]

GENDARMERIE OFFICERS RESIGN--Buenos Aires, 7 Jul (NA)--According to reliable sources, two high ranking officers of the national gendarmerie voluntarily retired after they had been sanctioned for having sent letters voicing their support of the daily LA PRENSA in view of the attack against Journalist Manfred Schoenfeld. The information, which was not confirmed nor denied by the national gendarmerie, points out that the sanctioned officers are Gen Hugo Luis Benitez, assistant national director of the national gendarmerie and Maj Carlos Mandar, secretary general of that force. According to what was learned, the letters sent to LA PRENSA by these two high ranking officers caused the command of the gendarmerie to sanction them, therefore, the officers submitted their resignations which were accepted. [Text] [PY081752 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1430 GMT 7 Jul 81]

ACCUSATION SUBMITTED TO COURT--Buenos Aires, 6 Jul (TELAM)--Attorney General Siro de Martini at the last minute on Friday formulated an accusation against Jesus Iglesias Rouco, a journalist on the staff of the newspaper LA PRENSA, for having allegedly violated Article 222 of the penal code. Eduardo Marquardt, the judge who has the case, told this to reporters this afternoon. The accusation has been submitted to the secretariat of Eduardo Codesido of the federal court that is in Marquardt's charge and it is based on the articles that the journalist had published on 21 and 25 June 1981. This fact had already been reported last week by the Justice Ministry. Marquardt refused to make any statements, indicating that he had decreed a state of secrecy while the inquest lasts. [Text] [PY062014 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1725 GMT 6 Jul 81]

CSO: 3010/1498

RADIO STATION SEES GARCIA MEZA REMAINING PRESIDENT

PY011519 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 1 Jul 81

[From the "Things to Think About" feature]

[Text] The president of the republic has just given another example of his calmness and seriousness when he remarked about the attitude he assumed some days ago regarding the matter of presidential succession and the fact that these remarks were wrongly interpreted by various sources.

But the chief of state's behavior was once again honest and sincere when he reaffirmed his desire to leave the presidency and when he decided to leave the final decision in the hands of the members of the Junta. This type of personal attitude, which is very rarely demonstrated, dignifies the civic and military education of the president, who during his military career has never violated the fundamental norms which are the essence itself of military life.

The problem of the presidency is now in the hands of the Junta. This supreme organization, in the true hierarchical role with which it is invested, will now have to clarify this problem, weighing all current circumstances especially the high interests of the fatherland.

This event, which the politicians and interested people have always manipulated in an arbitrary manner and for their own gains, is an event without precedent in our history, but it adapts itself to current circumstances. This is why the Junta's task is arduous and it is quite certain that the Junta will give the problem a thorough evaluation because it has the nation's destiny in its hands.

Contrary to speculation--which is done with notably bad intentions--the naming of the military chief who will rule the country's destiny during the new stage of national reconstruction will be made within the framework of military regulations, including an analysis of personal and professional values.

Therefore, in no way can brusque changes be talked about or fundamental variations, because the final conclusion can lead to the ratification in their posts of those who are currently governing the country.

In the case of the president, he has repeatedly expressed that he is an officer who has always submitted to military discipline and therefore he can in no way avoid his obligation if the Junta, for example, resolves to ratify him in his post.

General Garcia Meza, as a military officer with an unswerving and upright conduct, will faithfully obey the decisions of the Junta.

CSO: 3010/1496

SANTA CRUZ ARRESTS CAUSE 'CONFUSION'

PY240354 Paris AFP in Spanish 0047 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Article by Andres Solis Rada]

[Text] La Paz, 23 Jun (AFP)--An enormous confusion has been unleashed in Bolivia regarding the repression of the illegal cocaine traffic due to a confrontation between the political authorities of Santa Cruz department and the National Council for the fight against drug trafficking.

The analysts gave their opinion here today that this situation could have consequences in the selection of the successor of President Garcia Meza, which is to take place on 17 July 1981.

Everything began when the chief of operations of the National Drug Council, Maj Luis Cossio, maintained that Santa Cruz had become the scene of fighting, outrages and murder between armed bands of drug traffickers.

He announced the arrest of more than 70 members of these bands. Among them, he cited the following: Edmundo Otero Arrien; Guillermo Banzer (brother of former President Hugo Banzer Suarez); Rainero Munoz Daza (Colombian); Israel [words indistinct] (North American); Alfredo Lucero (Argentine); and William Morano Gonzalez (Colombian).

The prefect of Santa Cruz department, Oscar Roman Vaca, in turn charged that Cossio had started an indiscriminate repression in that district and that in the name of the fight against drug trafficking he was harming innocent people, including the four foreigners named above, and that he was acting thus because of political disagreements.

On his part, Cossio retorted that in Santa Cruz more than eight paramilitary groups had been discovered operating with drug traffickers, who at times come up against each other and causing the death of criminals.

The military officer added that these paramilitary groups usually usurp the functions of legitimate authorities in order to carry out attacks against property and the security of honest people.

On his part, the regional administrator of the National Rice Enterprise, Hugo Jaime Otero Arrien (a brother of Edmundo Otero Arrien), scored Cossio for the alleged abuse carried out by his followers.

He charged that the members of the National Drug Council had converted the confiscated houses into houses of torture and brothels and that there is no knowledge of the whereabouts of money, jewels and valuable assets confiscated during the attacks they carry out.

Jaime Otero, whose brother accuses Cossio of being one of the leaders of the paramilitary bands, gave a regional hue to his statements when he noted that as of today he will once again have a rifle in our hands in order to again defend the dignity of these people (those of Santa Cruz), a dignity that has been offended.

The situation reached such a degree of seriousness that President Garcia Meza and Interior Minister Celso Torrelio Villa travelled to Santa Cruz to mediate in the conflict.

At the conclusion of an agitated meeting, which included Garcia Meza, Torrelio Villa, Roman Vaca, Cossio and chiefs of the army's eighth division, some journalists reported that the National Drug Council had been disbanded.

Afterward it was clarified that the council has not been disbanded, but it has received the express recommendation to avoid abuse.

These events occurred a few days after the commander in chief of the army, Gen Humberto Cayoja Riart, asserted that within a few days 20 commanders and officiers of the armed forces would be discharged because they are suspected of being involved in drug trafficking.

Although Cayoja explained that the suspect officers would have the opportunity of defending themselves, armed forces circles believe that it is unjust to punish an officer or commander by discharging him and only then let him defend himself.

Cayoja had admitted to foreign correspondents that even the military officers that had been denounced in the 60 Minutes probram that was broadcast by U.S. television in April 1981 would also be discharged.

This assertion increased the unrest within the armed forces, where it is believed that military honor will be at the mercy of foreign countries, which, through the media (?over which they have an influence), could indirectly achieve the discharge of commanders and officers they (?do not like) by using the easy instrument of involving them in drug trafficking.

In order to avoid this risk, the commander in chief of the Bolivian navy, Rear Adm Oscar Pammo, added here today that the dossiers of the military officers that are allegedly involved in that crime will be given a prior evaluation by the high command of the armed forces.

Moreover, Cayoja's statement caused one of the persons mentioned in the 60 Minutes program, Ariel Coca--former education minister in Garcia Meza's government--to announce that charges of slander and insults have been brought against U.S. Senator Dennis Deconcini (who had accused him of being a drug trafficker).

Although the commanders and officers of the armed forces seem to be in agreement about eliminating from its ranks every officer involved in drug trafficking, there is the feeling that there are two disagreeing tendencies.

One of them is headed by Cayoja, who believes that the antidrug campaign that is about to be unleashed within the ranks of the armed forces should be mainly intended for improving Bolivia's external image in order to achieve a rapid recognition by the United States.

The other tendency has presumably come out against accepting the suspicions that come from abroad and consequently opposing the discharge of commanders and officers just because they have been cited in foreign publications. This tendency believes that it is the military courts that should have the last say in each concrete case.

It must be recalled that Cayoja has been repeatedly cited as one of the most probable successors of President Garcia Meza, who announced that he will hand over the presidency on 6 August 1981 to the successor to be named by the commanders of the armed forces on 17 July 1981.

Consequently, it is probable that the disagreements between the National Drug Council and the Santa Cruz authorities, including Cayoja's position regarding the situation, will influence the naming of the new Bolivian president, who, according to the army chief of staff, Gen Lucio Anez, will be selected this week.

CSO: 3010/1496

BRIEFS

IMF SUPPORT--La Paz, 7 Jul (AFP)--Finance Minister Jorge Tamayo Ramos asserted here today that the International Monetary Fund (IMF) will not make a decision on granting Bolivia a stand-by credit as long as the government leadership and the armed forces lack a political definition. At the same time, Tamayo Ramos disclosed that a delegation of the IMF which visited Bolivia recently arrived at some conclusions which will have to be studied by the IMF board of directors regarding the feasibility of granting Bolivia credits. The economic sector voices its concern over the possible withdrawal of IMF support to Bolivia, especially after the Brazilian and Peruvian decision to augment a previous loan with $50 million. In view of this, the finance minister pointed out that the IMF is not going to withdraw its support to Bolivia and that proof of this is the recent visit to our country of a special commission which studied the current political and economic situation. He said that the IMF cannot reach a decision as long as our country lacks a political definition and pointed out that there was no problem regarding relations with the IMF, but a mere postponement on the decision of the stand-by program for Bolivia. [Excerpt] [PY081744 Paris AFP in Spanish 1532 GMT 7 Jul 81]

MINING INVESTMENTS--La Paz, 7 Jul (AFP)--It was reported here today that an investment of more than $500 million between 1981 and 1985 will be necessary to overcome the current crisis in the Bolivian mining industry. The private, state and cooperative sectors of the Bolivian mining industry made an assessment of the mining industry situation during the past few days and pointed out the need to reactivate this activity which is of great importance for the country. The indicated investment will allow the research, exploitation and the concentration of minerals in several regions, thus generating an additional movement of $1.3 billion, it was reported. The conclusions reached at the meeting of the various sectors must be implemented through the central government with new overall policies which may replace the current model which has been in effect in Bolivia for 30 years. [Text] [PY082112 Paris AFP in Spanish 2225 GMT 7 Jul 81]

RADIO FIDES REOPENING--La Paz, 3 Jul (AFP)--The press has reported here today that Radio Fides, the voice of the Catholic Church in Bolivia owned by the Jesuits, is negotiating its reopening. Radio Fides, one of the most influential and powerful in the country was closed after the military coup on 17 July 1980. According to the information, after almost a year the Society of Jesus has been able to repair its installations and with the help of church officials is negotiating its reopening. It was noted that Fides has done excellent reporting in addition to programs for adult education to overcome illiteracy. It was learned a few weeks ago that the government would allow the reopening of Radio Fides but only as a cultural and educational station without authorization to renew its commercial and information programs. [Text] [PY032042 Paris AFP in Spanish 1606 GMT 3 Jul 81]

QUIROGA SANTA CRUZ DEATH INVESTIGATED--La Paz, 7 Jul (LATIN-REUTER)--The Bolivian foreign minister has asked the interior and justice ministry to investigate the circumstances of the death of former deputy and leftist leader Marcelo Quirgo Santa Cruz. Quiroga, top leader of the Socialist Party 1 [Partido Socialista Uno] died on 17 July 1980 when military troops participating in the coup which overthrew President Lidia Gueiler raided the Bolivian Labor Federation [COB] and detained several of its top leaders. A communique released by the interior minister then stated that Quiroga Santa Cruz had died in combat trying to resist arrest. On Sunday, his mother and brothers asked the then interior minister, Mario Rolon Anaya, to mediate on their behalf seeking the return of Quiroga's body to his relatives to give him Christian burial. In his answer, Rolon Anaya stated that by direct orders of President Garcia Meza he had taken the appropriate steps in compliance with the unrenounceable task of Christian solidarity. He added that the records indicate that the body was relinquished to his relatives by the official who then were under the interior ministry. The relatives of the dead leader published some ads during the past few days in the press stating that Quiroga's body has not been returned to them. [Excerpt] [PY081341 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1801 GMT 7 Jul 81]

EXTREMISTS THREATEN HUNGER STRIKE--La Paz, 6 Jul (LATIN-REUTER)--The seven right-wing extremists who were arrested 2 months ago after taking over an oilfield have threatened to stage a hunger strike to death unless they are released or at least given safe conducts to leave Bolivia. This information was disclosed today by means of a statement issued by the seven prisoners and published in the newspaper EL MUNDO of Santa Cruz. Meanwhile, the so-called Patriotic Civic-Military Front published an open letter requesting that the seven rightwing militants be released or exiled to Paraguay, and stated that this should be done in compliance with the word pledged by Col Gary Prado when he was commander of the 8th Division stationed in Santa Cruz. [Excerpt] [PY072014 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0153 GMT 7 Jul 81]

POLITICAL BAN LIFTED--La Paz, 7 Jul--It was reported here today that the Bolivian Government has authorized professional organizations to hold meetings. These meetings had been forbidden after the military coup which took place on 17 July 1980. The authorization granted by President Luis Garcia Meza in response to a request of the National Legislative Advisory Council (CONAL) is designed to allow these organizations to issue opinions on the new draft constitution. CONAL's chairman, Gen Juan Lechin Suarez, has indicated that the ban on political, union and professional organizations was making it difficult to obtain the opinion of professional associations after the new constitution which the government wants to promulgate. Lechin Suarez added that all organizations and bodies whose opinion concerning the draft constitution had been requested, should meet before 15 July and disclose their proposals soon afterwards. Lechin Suarez indicated that the studies of the draft constitution are advanced but those related to the new electoral law and the law on political parties are not. [Text] [PY072006 Paris AFP in Spanish 1812 GMT 7 Jul 81]

CSO: 3010/1509

VICE PRESIDENT DISCUSSES DUTIES OF OFFICE

Rio de Janeiro MANCHETE in Portuguese 13 Jun 81 pp 48-49

[Interview with Vice President Aureliano Chaves by Alexandre Garcia, in his office in Brasilia, date not given]

[Text] Aureliano Chaves de Mendonca, acting president for 32 days during Figueiredo's seven visits abroad, 52 years old, from Tres Pontas, Minas Gerais, former governor of his state, federal deputy in two legislatures, state deputy and secretary of state, agreed to grant this exclusive interview only on condition that he would not talk about matters he considers the exclusive province of the president of the republic.

For many, the function of the vice president is reduced to waiting and preparing for the eventuality of replacing the president. Aureliano Chaves is not the type to merely wait to occupy the vacancy. He makes it a point not to involve himself in matters that he considers the prerogative of the president and, with the same diligence, he cooperates with Joao Figueiredo--to whom he is bound by bonds of friendship--and has received from the latter powers that are uncommon for a vice president. By temperament, however, his discretion does not overshadow the politician or the man who knows how to maintain his points of view.

His caution is such that, even though we have talked for almost an hour around the presidential table during Figueirdeo's trip to Germany, he made it a point to schedule the interview in his office in the Bank of Brazil headquarters building after the return of the chief executive. "It is President Joao Figueiredo who speaks in the role of Presidency of the Republic, not I."

[Question] It is the first time since the vice president of the republic lost the constitutional duty of president of the senate that a vice preisdent has had so many powers. Are you an exception? How did that happen?

[Answer] The duty of vice president is defined quite clearly in the constitution. The vice president succeeds the president in case the position is vacant and replaces him in case of incapacity. In addition to those duties Complementary Law may define other powers of the vice president. At present, there is not yet any provision in Complementary Law granting additional duties to the vice president. But, at the same time, he may have other duties of interest to the country delegated to him by the president. In my particular case, there is a perfect meshing between me and President Figueiredo. And he deemed fit to create the National Energy Commission (CNE) to coordinate the activities of the different sectors of the executive branch which directly

or indirectly operate in the energy sector. The CNE, instituted by presidential decree, is presided over by the president of the republic. But the president may call upon the vice president, as he has done, to preside over the commission in his place. Thus, I preside over the CNE by delegation of the president of the republic. So I have sought to exercise that duty in such a manner that the decisions to be submitted for the final approval of the president of the republic are the result of a considered study by the various agencies that operate in that sector: of a broad and diverse discussion, with the participation of private enterprise. Thus, the president of the republic is in a position to make a broader evaluation of the energy problem and to make decisions that, as much as possible, represent a consensus.

[Question] Is your duty limited to presiding over the meetings of the commission?

[Answer] The mission of the chairman of the National Energy Commission is not limited to presiding over meetings. It is a continuing mission because it constantly seeks to evaluate the problems that are the subject of consideration by the commission; to follow the studies that are carried out by the different agencies in that sector; and to reconcile the different opinions and versions. Thus, when those matters are brought to the consideration of the plenary body of the CNE, they are already adequately studied so that the discussions in the commission may be fruitful.

[Question] Do you believe that the National Energy Commission has really centralized the energy problem?

[Answer] We cannot say that it has centralized it in executive terms; but in programmatic matters, yes. Little by little, the CNE has been establishing quite well-defined rules and agendas in each of the sectors: in the National Alcohol Program, in the National Anthracite Coal Program; we are going to enter immediately into the National Vegetable Oils Program, then in the National Charcoal Program; involving the so-called energy forests. We are going to seek to broaden the use of national energy sources to replace oil derivatives. We do not expect to resolve the problem of dependence on imported oil in the short term. We do expect to minimize that dependence and we believe that some results are already being achieved. We are already garnering some benefits this year. When the CNE was established, we were importing almost 1 million barrels a day. When the commission was instituted, we established a ceiling of 960,000 barrels a day, and today we are already in the neighborhood of 750,000 barrels a day of imported oil consumed. That is about $8 million a day that is already being saved. Of course, those savings are not due only to the use of oil substitutes but also to the increase of national oil. When President Figueiredo assumed office, we were producing about 180,000 barrels a day. Today we are already in the neighborhood of 230,000 barrels a day. And there is a sure prospect of rising production in that area; we are going to reach the end of the year with a much greater production than that and we will still continue to move toward increasing national oil production. The Brazilian Petroleum Corporation (PETROBRAS) is conducting intensive exploration work with reasonably satisfactory results. And now we will be able to make surer evaluations regarding risk contracts, with the action of the president of the republic in expanding the areas of those contracts and making them more attractive. At the same time, we are working on saving energy, what is called energy conservation. We have to save energy by eliminating waste and also by improving industrial processes so that they will consume less energy. In the steel sector, the response has been quite positive. The amount of megacalories used to produce a ton of steel has decreased greatly. It was around 8,000 to 8,500 megacalories and today it is less than

6,000 megacalories per ton of steel produced. Previously, we consumed 100 kilos of fuel oil per ton of steel; today it is about 40.41 kilos. All that means better energy management in the steel sector, which should be extended to other great energy consuming sectors.

"There Is Not Yet a Product Capable of Replacing Oil"

[Question] Do you believe that something is still hampering the alcohol program?

[Answer] The alcohol program developed on two levels: that of the attached distilleries, which already had an established infrastructure, of cane plantations, part of the industrial equipment such as the milling system, and a management tradition in the sector. The program had a speedier development in that phase. Now we are entering a second stage, that of the independent distilleries, which are going to operate in different areas, with good management, but managers without experience in that sector--distilleries that still have to establish their raw material infrastructure. That causes the second phase to develop more slowly than the first one. That gives the impression that the alcohol program has slowed down. When you are going 100 kilometers per hour, slowing down to 80 kilometers per hour gives one the sensation that he is stopping but that is not so. It is merely a difference between a structure that was already established and one that needs to be established completely. It is necessary to understand that the alcohol program is a very important program for Brazil. Alcohol is a liquid fuel that already successfully proposes to replace one of the oil derivatives, namely, gasoline. But the program does not seek by itself to resolve the energy problem in Brazil. First, because Brazil does not have an energy problem per se; it has a problem of supply of liquid energy. But the alcohol program does not even propose to be the only solution for the problem of liquid fuel on which Brazil depends. To alcohol we have to add the effort involving vegetable oils, anthracite coal, charcoal--in short, a whole range. And all of that cannot be expected either in the short or medium range to replace oil but to reduce dependence.

[Question] Would you venture an exercise in prognostication, predicting how long we will remain dependent on imported energy?

[Answer] I confess that I would not indulge in an exercise in prognostication because I believe that would be unwise. I do not believe there is any country in the world that, under the present circumstances, can say that in so many years mankind will no longer be dependent on oil. Of course, mankind will have to make an effort in that regard because oil is an exhaustible and nonrenewable resource that will cease to exist some day. When? We do not know. But this certainty that it is going to disappear demands a combined and united effort on the part of mankind to find substitutes for oil within reasonable periods of time. But at the present time, mankind does not ahve any energy source capable of accounting for the complete substitution of oil, within the technical and economic frame of reference. We have some energy sources that replace some oil derivatives but they are still not in a position to replace them entirely.

[Question] In your opinion as a politician, do you believe that the liberalization process is in any danger?

[Answer] I believe that the political liberalization plan, to seek in a persistent and tenacious way the establishment of a stable democratic life in our country, has

been developing in a normal manner. And I believe that we Brazilians, all of us together, hope that it will not deviate from its course. I believe that we are all united with President Figueiredo on that course of his. The president knows that I, particularly, am completely behind him. It is necessary for everyone to understand that although, in the final analysis, the president as chief of state is responsible for conducting the process, he cannot do that job alone. He must have the contribution of everyone. Fortunately, he has been getting it thus far. But that contribution must be more and more manifest, more and more intense, more and more united, more and more sincere.

"I Am Not One To Abdicate the Exercise of Authority"

[Question] How does your relationship with the president work, operate?

[Answer] It has the natural characteristics of a relationship between the president of the republic and his vice president. With the particular characteristic that we are joined in a common task. Along with that, although our relationship retains what is basic, those formal aspects of the relationship, the latter are complemented by the essential aspect of a friendship that goes back for some time and is that growing stronger as time goes on. In my capacity as vice president of the republic, I have sought modestly and discreetly to make my contribution, a contribution that has never, and will never, abrogate my duty, whenever I deem it appropriate, to express my point of view.

[Question] And how has been your relationship with the ministers?

[Answer] Generally, it has been a good relationship. Especially since the ministers know that the National Energy Commission was not created by the president of the republic to deflate the ministers or create difficulties for them. On the contrary, it was created to help. It does not have any executive mission. The CNE reconciles the activities of the different agencies in the energy sector. And the president of the republic knows that I seek to exercise the chairmanship of the commission as his delegate. In the presidentialist system, command is one and indivisible and that command belongs to the president of the republic. It is in that way that I seek to exercise the mission that was delegated to me. Of course, when I need to exercise my authority I do so because I am not one to abdicate the exercise of authority.

[Question] You have gone to meet with the members of congress every week in your office in the chamber. What is the result of those meetings?

[Answer] Because the vice president used to preside over congress, he always had an office in that chamber. As a former member of congress, I was not going to fail to use it. Association with the members of congress is very gratifying and important to me. It is an association we seek to have as a natural thing. Conversation in the congress building is predominantly political, of course. And I seek whenever possible to help my party. Eight years in congress formed roots.

[Question] Do you have any political plan for after completion of your term as vice president of the republic?

[Answer] I do not know if this is right or wrong, but I have always considered the terms I serve as the end of my public life. At least, I always thought that was going

to happen. With regard to the governshorship of my state, I wanted it. I believe that every politician whose vocation is public service wants to govern his own state. For that reason, I wanted to govern my state. From that point on is a closed matter for me. What I plan is to complete this term of mine, together with President Figueiredo, lending him my modest cooperation which, I repeat, does not and will not abrogate my duty to express my point of view when I believe I should express it. I wish that upon the completion of our terms--he on a higher level and I on a more modest one--we may be viewed as two public men who fulfilled their duty well.

8711
CSO: 8142/1334

BRIEFS

EGYPTIAN FOREIGN MINISTER VISIT--Bogota--Egyptian Foreign Minister Butrus Ghali is scheduled to arrive in Colombia on 22 July for a 3-day visit. During his stay, he will meet with President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, several cabinet ministers, including Foreign Minister Carlos Lemos Simonds, and other high-ranking government authorities. Ghali, who will tour Latin America for 15 days, will also visit Argentina, Guatemala, Honduras, Panama, Uruguay and Venezuela. The Egyptian foreign minister will arrive in Bogota at 0855 on Wednesday, 22 July. He will be met at Eldorado Airport by Minister Lemos Simonds and a reception committee. [Text] [PA072215 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 7 Jul 81]

ARMS CACHE CONFISCATED--Quibdo, Colombia, 3 Jul (EFE)--Military sources reported today that the Colombian army has confiscated a cache of modern weapons belonging to the 19 April Movement (M-19). Maj Eduardo Arevalo, army public relations chief, told EFE that the action took place close to the Mataje River in Choco Province. The cache, consisting of automatic weapons, was hidden by the guerrillas in a cave after the army dismantled the M-19 cells operating in the area. [PA070431 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2010 GMT 3 Jul 81 PA]

AMNESTY FUTURE--Justice Minister Felio Andrade Manrique warned today that if the amnesty law fails it will be because of those who did not take due advantage of it. Andrade Manrique made this statement with only 16 days left before the deadline for persons wishing to benefit from the law. The justice minister recognized that very few guerrillas have accepted the amnesty, but he refused to say whether the government will extend the deadline, which is 22 July. The success or failure of the law, Andrade Manrique added, depends on those who should be interested in it, not on the government. [Text] [PA070010 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 6 Jul 81]

CSO: 3010/1506

HAVANA VIEWS U.S. ECONOMIC AGGRESSION AGAINST NICARAGUA

PA012027 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 30 Jun 81

["Our America" Commentary]

[Excerpts] The imperialist U.S. Government carried out yet another act of economic aggression against Nicaragua, when the subcommittee for international operations of the U.S. House of Representatives suspended an allocation of $20 million for that Central American country. According to the decision made by this committee, half the sum originally assigned to Nicaragua will be given to the expansionist Somali regime and the rest will be eliminated from the U.S. fiscal budget.

Despite its brutal and inhuman nature, the U.S. decision to suspend economic aid to Nicaragua is neither a new nor isolated development, but is part of the strategic plan outlined by both the Pentagon and the CIA to destabilize Nicaragua's domestic situation and starve the heroic Nicaraguan people into surrender.

It is not only through starvation, however, that the United States is trying to make Sandino's fatherland surrender. It is also planning to force it to divert human and technical resources from the area of production into the area of defense. For the purpose of attacking Nicaragua, the U.S. Government is currently training several bands of former Somozist guardsmen on U.S. territory and it maintains in Honduras many camps filled with counterrevolutionaries who constantly infiltrate Nicaraguan territory, where they kill defenseless peasants in cowardly fashion. In the past 16 months alone, more than 150 armed attacks have taken place from Honduras, and about 100 people have been killed. In this manner, the United States and its allies in the continent seek to destroy the new Nicaragua, whose example for the rest of the Latin American countries erects an obstacle to imperialist aspirations of domination as well as a threat to the economic and political interests of the reactionary oligarchies in the area.

Nonetheless, Nicaragua's Government of National Reconstruction has expressed its willingness to maintain cordial relations with the United States as long as Washington promises not to interfere in the domestic affairs of that Central American country. Nicaragua, the Sandinist leaders have repeatedly stated, reaffirms its desire to maintain respectful and stable relations with all countries, the United States included, but these relations should be based on the principles of self-determination and the sovereignty of peoples. If we Nicaraguans fought with weapons in hand, it was precisely in order to have a free and dignified country, and we will continue fighting to consolidate the freedom we have achieved through so many sacrifices.

CSO: 3010/1503

COMMENTARY NOTES U.S. RESPONSE TO SOVIET PEACE

FL231526 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Revolutionary Armed Forces and Interior Ministry Combatants Political Information Program Commentary by Roberto Morejon--read by announcer]

[Text] Several months after the 26th CPSU Congress, the U.S. administration has responded with the most overt adventurism to the just peace proposals made at the Moscow meeting. A thesis aimed at making the public believe in limited nuclear warfare and which Leonid Brezhnev denounced at the congress, has been making dangerous headway. As any sensible person knows, people might be able to observe the beginning of a confrontation of this type but no one will be around to see its conclusion. Other White House ideologists believe in the importance of being prepared to wage a conventional war in any part of the world with the objective--they say--of safeguarding the so-called vital interests of the United States, as has been stated by Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger.

The pretexts behind these warmongering plans are based on the much touted extenuating Yankee belief that the Soviet Union has exceeded the limits of armamentism and therefore it poses a threat for the West. NATO and Reagan's team, in particular, repeat the lie and hide from the world the Soviet leaders' often voiced wishes for military parity.

At the 26th CPSU Congress, Brezhnev made specific proposals designed to halt the wave of a new cold war and the spiral of belligerence. How have the United States and Western Europe responded to these proposals? In May, a NATO meeting was held in Rome, Italy, at which the Yankees' main proposals were accepted in a manner that was described by many progressive forces in the world as dangerous. The controversial Pershing and cruise medium-range missiles will be deployed in the old continent despite the many protests of the peoples of the region. Curiously enough, while approving this deployment, the NATO nations declared that they wanted to make progress in the limitation of the arms race but they reduced the sense of probable talks to what they called substantial limitations to Soviet military potential. In other words, the West wants arms superiority to then be able to go to the negotiation table from a position of force. Everyone knows that the Soviet Union will not allow this. Leonid Brezhnev said in this connection: there is not the slightest prospect of negotiating with us from a position of force.

In other regions of the world, the United States has delivered, or promised delivery of, sophisticated war equipment. Pakistan, Egypt, Israel, Chile, Somalia and Saudi Arabia are all on the list of recipients. As can be observed, these countries are

located in areas full of strife and, in general, see things through U.S. eyes. Separate mention should be made of the rearmament of El Salvador's genocidal junta, opposition to the worldwide boycott against South Africa and interest in fostering a war axis between Pretoria and the fascist regime of Pinochet until the South Atlantic Treaty Organization, better known as SEATO, becomes viable.

Recently, the press reported the flirtations of State Secretary Alexander Haig with prominent members of the Chinese clique and Venezuela's COPEI [Social Christian Party] during which the details of forthcoming equipment deliveries for these countries' armed forces were discussed.

All this rearmament of accomplices, the NATO defense ministers' decision to increase the Atlantic alliance's annual military budgets by 3 percent, and the encouragement of the claim that conventional and limited nuclear warfare are efficient, are the insane responses of the United States and its allies to the mature peace proposals of the USSR.

Concerning the idea of a Washington-Moscow summit conference, President Ronald Reagan has said that it is not yet time. With this he is closing off another channel to halt the dangerous course of world events in which imperialism once again plays a preponderant destabilizing role.

CSO: 3010/1053

VIEWS EXPRESSED BY RAUL CASTRO DISCUSSED

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 17 May 81 pp 8-9

[Article by Ruben Placeres: "Raul and the Tank Troops--An Account of a Tour"]

[Text] The speeches had already been given, the medals had been presented to those who fought at the Bay of Pigs and the diplomas had been awarded to the founders of the unit. The main Tank Troop Day ceremony had ended. Only Gen Raul Castro, who had presided, then moved toward the vehicle park where the modern combat apparatus our tank units rely on are located.

Several guests joined the group. Among them we saw the Malagones, the first militiamen in our country, and Valeri Sharov and Timur Gaidar, colleagues on the newspaper PRAVDA. Also present were Soviet military experts, Rene Rodriguez, Efigenio Ameijeiras and other comrades.

Raul was interested in the new technological apparatus being received, as well as the men being trained to handle it. A Soviet military adviser praised the work of the men in the unit, and when he said that in an exercise the Cubans had shown greater mastery than the Soviets, the minister of the FAR [Revolutionary Armed Forces] responded: "Now you're being diplomatic." Everyone present smiled and the adviser was unable to continue his explanation.

The group stopped at the workshops of the unit, empty in fact, an indication that all the tanks were functioning. Raul praised the good work done and said jokingly: "They say that when Lino Carreras headed this unit, the workshops were full." The victim of his joke protested, and everyone began to laugh again. Raul, who seemed in high spirits, as everyone was now that we are celebrating the 20th anniversary of socialism and the Bay of Pigs victory, said that when the first tanks began to arrive, they had to be hidden, and Guillermo Garcia, with his guerrilla fighter mentality, took the tanks and scattered them around under the trees on various farms, and then nobody knew where to find them. "We lost a whole company."

The talk turned to the new recruiting policy, and the FAR minister said that very good results had been obtained from reducing military service to a single year for soldiers with excellent conduct records, particularly graduates of higher secondary schools, who are also thus given an opportunity to continue their university studies. He criticized some of the chiefs who have been reluctant to grant this privilege, because it takes away their best young men.

A comrade appeared from the soldiers and noncommissioned officers club, where a small reception was in progress, carrying a tray full of glasses, which were also full. Raul undertook to distribute them to those around him, calling each individual by name and profession and proposing a toast "to those who were, are and will be our teachers, the Soviets, the entire people, their leading party and their glorious armed forces."

During the conversation there were some jokes about military trade on the part of the Soviet advisers and the Cubans, but this talk occurred just in front of the military trade establishment. An employee and other comrades there were the only ones who did not laugh. Raul Castro, comprehending the situation, made a point of greeting those in the establishment, and then smiles appeared on their faces.

En route to the place where his car was waiting, there was a T55 tank. Raul stopped and greeted the young soldiers in the crew, asking about how long they had been in the FAR and their future plans. He talked with them as if they were old friends. He mentioned the television serial being made by the cinematographic studies department of the FAR and the ICRT [Cuban Institute of Radio and Television], the chapters of which tell the history of the FAR through various personages, some from the mountains, others who joined the struggle in the Bay of Pigs era, and later, these same men meet again in Angola, in Ethiopia, in a parade through Revolution Square, and thus provide a broad picture of the participation of the entire people in the defense of the revolution. He spoke of how it was necessary to go to various places to round up old weaponry for the making of the film and he announced that a service unit has been established for the cinematographic studies division of the FAR, which will have the resources necessary for carrying out filming with the necessary quality and historical accuracy.

Speaking of the importance of television, the FAR minister announced that the politburo has approved the holding of demonstration maneuvers at the end of the year, and that he has the idea of televising some parts of it so that the people can see how the armed forces are trained, including the reservists who will play an outstanding role.

The subject of defense was the focus of attention. The FAR minister praised the excellent quality of the tank troops' uniforms, joked with an offi ial, and after various comments, spoke to the members of the tank crew. Raul Castro, very serious now, said: "In our view, there are two ways of winning war. One is after it begins, winning it in any fashion, because in our case it is not a question of two bourgeois countries with identical social systems in which power groups merely replace each other. Between the Yankees and ourselves there is a clash of ideologies, social systems, and war is to the death....But we have another form of winning the war, which is preventing it, and this is what we want. We want you, instead of having to be in a tank, to go to the university, to work in a factory. It is the enemy who needs war...but we do not. Avoiding war is winning war. This would be the best gift we could make to the future generations."

Then he added:

"Therefore we must be trained in order to prevent war and in order to do this investments are needed, we must strengthen ourselves and train ourselves. There must be sacrifice and confidence in victory." Taking Ameijeiras by the arm, he said to the tank crew: "Look, this is Efigenio, second in command of the Second Front. He arrived with us on the 'Granma,' and during the struggle three of his brothers died, among them the youngest, Juan Manuel, who was with us at the Moncada Barracks."

And he told them that when they disembarked from the 'Granma,' after the first clash with the enemy, the revolutionary forces scattered and then after several days of hardship, they rallied around Fidel in the mountains. The commander in chief had two comrades with him and two rifles. Raul arrived with five men--Efigenio among them--and five rifles. Immediately after the greetings and in the midst of the joy of their reunion, Fidel asked: "How many of us are there? How many guns have you brought?" And in answer, Raul said he told him: "The five you have and my two, and with these we will win the war."

This faith in victory was what always characterized Fidel Castro, who has said on more than one occasion that while there is one man or woman left with a gun our cause will not be lost.

Before saying goodbye, Raul Castro, soon to be 50, climbed rapidly to the tower of the T55 tank, and invited all those present to make a pictorial record of his visit to the tank unit.

5157
CSO: 3010/1457

RADIO COMMUNICATIONS MEETING ENDS

FL010035 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] The national meeting on the use of the radio-electric spectrum concluded today in this capital. The closing remarks were made by Pedro Guelmes, minister of communications and member of the PCC Central Committee. In his speech, Guelmes examined the main problems affecting the use of the radio-electric spectrum stemming from our economic and social development needs. The country has made large investments in technical control stations and we now have a group of engineers and technicians specialized in the administration of radio frequencies, the minister of communications said.

He also referred to the need to regulate the use of mobile radio services and to seek economic solutions suited to the present development of communications in Cuba.

A very important aspect broached by the specialists who took part in the national meeting on the use of the radio-electric spectrum concerned the interference confronted in both radio communications and radio broadcasting services which must be worked on, both in Cuba and at forthcoming international meetings in order to reduce the detrimental effects that result in the deterioration of the quality of these services.

Experts from the Revolutionary Armed Forces and interior ministries as well as national economic organs that use radio communications took part in the meeting.

CSO: 3010/1503

REPORTAGE ON CUBAN-ETHIOPIAN COMMISSION

Meeting Opens

FL302115 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2017 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] The third meeting of the Ethiopian-Cuban Joint Commission for Economic, Technical and Scientific Cooperation is drawing up a plan for the cooperation between the two countries in 1982.

During the ceremony opening the meeting in Addis Ababa, Tekola Degene, under secretary general of the Supreme Council for the National Revolutionary Development campaign and central planning, stressed the fruitful development of Cuban-Ethiopian relations. Cuba is cooperating with Ethiopia in the fields of education, public health, construction, planning, physics, agriculture, basic industry and other branches.

Rodriguez Llompart Attends

FL012110 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2012 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Text] The third session of the Ethiopian-Cuban Joint Cooperation Commission is continuing its work in Addis Ababa on the drawing up of plans for the next year. So far, talks have been held on education, medicine, agriculture, electric industry, construction and planning.

The Cuban delegation is headed by Hector Rodriguez Llompart, minister-president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation, who is carrying out a broad program of activities. Llompart has visited the cement factory which is being built at (Luger), about 100 km northwest of Addis Ababa, which will have a production capacity of 300,000 tons per year; numerous Cuban workers will participate in the building of the plant. The Cuban delegation has also visited the Addis Ababa mayor's office, where a detailed explanation was given them on the administration of the capital.

CSO: 3010/1304

VEIGA CLOSES LIGHT INDUSTRY MEETING

FL250044 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 24 Jan 81

[Text] Roberto Veiga, alternate member of the PCC Politburo and secretary general of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions [CTC], this afternoon made the closing remarks at the Fourth Congress of the National Light Industry Workers Trade Union, which began yesterday at the Lazaro Pena auditorium of the CTC building.

Veiga referred to the sense of responsibility that prevailed in all deliberations and stated that the Fourth Congress made evident that the principal activity during the next 5 years will be the struggle for efficiency and quality. To do this, he said, the union must conduct a political work among all members so that they will understand that shoddy work in that branch is the principal enemy of the light industry workers prestige.

The battle for quality, Veiga stressed, is permanent and complex and requires the energetic and coordinated action of the administration, union and workers in general. Finally, he called for overcoming the problems being faced in tying wages to the standards of all work posts, for increasing the application of the payment of subsidies and for eradicating the old practice of learning about the problems, pussy footing, bungling and not solving them.

During the closing session, the members of the new national committee of the National Light Industry Trade Union were announced. Pedro Gonzalez and Casimira Torres were reelected first and second secretaries, respectively. Light Industry Minister Jose Manuel Millares made a special speech in which he noted the fulfillment of the technical and economic plan by 100 percent until May of this year.

CSO: 3010/1303

DELAYS, DEFICIENCIES IN LIGHT INDUSTRY NOTED

FL2411125 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Text] The Fourth Congress of the National Light Industry Workers Union which began yesterday in this capital is expected to end today. Pedro Miret, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Politburo, is chairing the congress. Present at the opening session were Roberto Veiga, alternate member of the Politburo and Secretary General of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions; Flavio Bravo, member of the Central Committee and vice president of the Council of Ministers; and Manuel Millares, minister of light industry.

Commercial production reached 99.18 percent fulfillment in 1980, which represents a substantial growth in this important index, although the technical-economic plans are not being fulfilled, as reflected in the main report. One of the fundamental causes for this coming up short is an irregular supply of raw materials in several areas. The most affected ones are the light industry ministry's footwear, furniture and garment branches, the culture ministry's book printing branch and the people's government's local enterprises.

There is also lack of organization in production because of administrative deficiencies, items are produced without the required codification and pricing, and there is a dearth of skilled labor.

The main report notes the extraordinary effort of light industry workers, particularly during the last quarter of the year, to make up for the delays stemming from a lack of raw materials. An example of this was the recovery of more than 40,000 pesos last year.

CSO: 3010/1503

ECONOMIC TERM NET PRODUCTIVITY EXPLAINED

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 15 May 81 pp 32-33

[Article by Alexis Codina]

[Text] Net productivity expresses the new value or additional product created, on the average, by each worker in a collective during a given period. It is calculated by dividing the value of the Net Product by the average number of workers in the collective.

Suppose that the Net Product obtained by an enterprise in a given year is 170,000 pesos and the average number of workers it had during that year is 100. The collective's Net Productivity that year reached 1,700 pesos (170,000:100).

The importance of the increase in labor productivity for the socialist economy was emphasized by Lenin when he stated: "The productivity of labor is, in the final analysis, the most important thing, the decisive element in triumph... . Capitalism can be and will be defeated once and for all because socialism can achieve a new, much higher level of labor productivity."

But labor productivity can be calculated in various ways, taking the Gross Product, Commercial Product, etc. as a result of the labor of a collective. The advantage of calculating it with the Net Product is that in this manner the results of the worker collective's own efforts can be expressed more effectively, because it represents the new value created by those efforts (wages plus earnings), and promotes the reduction of material consumption.

Because it is so important, the growth of labor productivity calculated as a function of the Net Product is one of the indicators that will make possible the establishment of the Bonus Fund during the 1981-85 5-year period in Cuba, in selected enterprises.

The principal methods for boosting net productivity are savings in the consumption of raw materials and other materials, better utilization of installed productive capacity, increased discipline and better use of the work day, improved production, the elimination of bottlenecks and defective products, etc.

Once these methods have been exhausted, new, higher yielding equipment is introduced, and more advanced production techniques are used; that is, the results of scientific and technological development are applied to production.

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PROGRESS MADE IN AGRARIAN REFORM ANALYZED

Havana VERDE OLIVO 17 May 81 pp 10-11

[Interview with Jose Ramirez Cruz, president of the National Association of Small Farmers and alternate member of the Politburo of the party, in connection with the 17 May celebration of the 20th anniversary of the signing of the Agrarian Reform Law and the 35th anniversary of the assassination of the peasant Niceto Perez, by Ruben Fonseca, date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] What are the main tasks facing the peasantry as a result of the second party congress?

[Answer] The main tasks facing the Cuban peasantry following the successful holding of the second congress of our party naturally have to do with the fulfillment of the two basic tasks set forth at this historic congress by our commander in chief: production and defense. Concerning the former, we must report that we are working intensively to increase production levels, as well as to increase yields and productivity, to draft concrete measures designed to reduce cultivation costs to a minimum and to try to be as efficient as possible in each economic-productive management unit.

We will not describe in detail the positive and gradual increases achieved in the realm of production in many categories, but we should indeed state that our organization is fulfilling this task satisfactorily. Concerning defense, we can report that our peasantry has a commitment to contribute more than 2 million pesos for the financing of the Territorial Troop Militia. Of this sum, about a half a million pesos have already been collected and turned in, and in this connection each base unit of the ANAP [National Association of Small Farmers] has made its economic commitment to the higher level, and is fulfilling it without difficulty. Moreover, like every Cuban citizen aware of the situation his fatherland is experiencing, the peasant men and women have joined the combat battalions of the Territorial Troop Militia, prepared to defend the conquests won thanks to the triumph of our revolution, along with their brothers, the workers, soldiers, students, intellectuals and the whole people. This is the response of the peasantry, faithful to their history of struggle and sacrifice, faithful to the traditions of the rebels of '68, '95, the Moncada Barracks, the Granma, the Sierra Maestra and the Bay of Pigs.

[Question] What has been the nature of the process of cooperative development in these recent years and how important is this sector in our economy?

[Answer] To speak of the development of the cooperative movement in our country is to describe the long and beautiful history of the Cuban peasantry, and what we have

today is the fruit and the product of that history. This type of production organization has of course not been exempt from the difficulties resulting in some cases from the real conditions existing in our country and in others, from factors for which man and his concepts and attitudes toward life were responsible.

However, we can say that the cooperative movement has undergone an interesting process, along with the increasingly vigorous and important development in our peasant zones.

For two years now we have been devoting our effort to the conversion of the peasant associations into credit and service cooperatives, the latter being a more exact step in the production relations of the peasantry and an intermediary step toward socialist forms of production. When the Eighth Plenum of the Central Committee of the party appealed for intensification of this task, there was a positive response and the results are very encouraging. We did not act with too much haste and we applied the line of respect for the voluntary work of the peasantry as instructed by our commander in chief and the provisions of the resolutions of the first party congress and the fifth congress of our organization.

One of the important factors which has contributed to our policy of advance in the development of agriculture in our sector is the unification of cooperatives, where conditions permit.

The cooperative movement, based on the current process of unifying small cooperatives in larger units, with greater potential for development therefore, as well as more efficient use of technological resources, has begun to show a qualitative and quantitative leap. Many provinces are engaged in organizational work to merge two or more farm production cooperatives and in this manner to take advantage of the indisputable socioeconomic benefits this measure or this new phase of cooperative work represents. The cooperative movement will become more important if we bear in mind that the weight of peasant production in the national economy is considerable, and we can measure this by illustrative examples. Peasant production accounts for 79 percent of tobacco, 60 percent of the coffee, and some 47 percent of the fruits and vegetables. Where sugarcane is concerned, we contribute 18 percent to the national total, and we have 27 percent of the total livestock herd in the country, although its quality cannot be compared with the rest, since our herd is a peasant herd, made up basically of work animals and animals for self-consumption. However, generally speaking, this is a contribution of effective economic importance. This production and other kinds we have not listed are produced on approximately a third of the arable land in the country.

[Question] Twenty-two years after the signing of the Agrarian Reform Law, what importance has it had in the development of the Cuban peasantry?

[Answer] The promulgation of the agrarian reform not only has great and valuable importance for the development of the Cuban peasantry, but for the life of the whole nation and the people as such. Its promulgation, as our commander in chief very clearly explained on one occasion, was the action which put the United States in direct confrontation with Cuba. It was the law which launched the historic destiny of the Cuban revolution. In fact, with the signing of the Agrarian Reform Law, the real economic, political, social and historic independence of Cuba from the United States was completed. Not only that, however, for it also had profound historical significance for Latin America because of the example it set for the millions of dispossessed peasants seeking a scrap of bread for their children.

Agrarian reform, which we can describe as true agrarian reform, was the point of departure for the elimination of rural unemployment, and among many other beneficial things for Cuban society, it allowed, from the economic point of view, the development of a domestic market and another abroad.

Under the capitalist system, the land was not enough, and we can define this clearly in the words used by Fidel Castro in the historical self-defense he set forth for the events at the Moncado Barracks in his unforgettable statement entitled "History Will Absolve Me." He said that there were 100,000 farmers working land which did not belong to them, and 200,000 families who had not an inch of land on which to plant vegetables for their children, while powerful interests retained control of about 300,000 uncultivated caballerias of land. An example of what the Agrarian Reform Law means for the domestic market is seen in the fact that while sugar prices fluctuated on the world market, our small cane-growing farmer obtains a fixed price for all sugarcane harvesting activities, and as an example for the foreign market, we might mention that while inflation, unemployment, decline and other problems plague the capitalist economy, we are building hundreds of industrial facilities and new sugar mills in our country.

[Question] How would you describe the future development of the higher forms of production, and what best use can be given to mechanization in agriculture thanks to cooperativization?

[Answer] The role which it falls to the peasantry to play is that of a real ally of the worker's part in this glorious stage in our history of socialist construction. We believe, then, that through the cooperative movement, the socioeconomic future of our peasantry will take on overwhelming importance on our national scene, and will serve as an encouragement to the peasants who are fighting for a better life in other countries. This important step means a formidable advance in achieving greater productivity, without a doubt, because if indeed it is not possible for the peasant to make rational use of the advances of science and technology on the present small and isolated plots, their conversion into larger production units, with socialist organization, will allow a much higher level of economic and social life.

Increased productivity is achieved on the basis of a certain number of factors which play a role in the production process. One of them involves precisely the level of mechanization implemented. In this connection we can report that there are now millions of pesos worth of equipment in the hands of the cooperative members throughout the country, sold to them by the state: tractors of various types, trucks, motor pumps, in a word, a real vehicle park capable of guaranteeing larger and better harvests. I might specify that it is mainly in sugarcane cultiv[illegible] that the highest index of technology and mechanization is found, and this must b[illegible]e, because we all know of the overwhelming importance of this crop for our econom[illegible]

[Question] How do you view the struggle waged by Niceto Perez and the peasants of that era now?

[Answer] We have often discussed the bravery and sacrifice of Niceto Perez and what his death meant to the history of the Cuban peasantry. He was not a leader of the peasant movement, but a humble sharecropper who lived on the private El Vinculo estate in Guantanamo, where he went after being driven out of Guira de Melena by poverty and hunger. His was a rebel nature. He condemned the insults and abuses

perpetrated against other peasants. He set a true example in this connection. His story is a simple one: he was a peasant who did not want to tolerate the outrage and extortion of the rich estate owners any longer. He disobeyed the order to leave his small plot, with its very bad and unproductive land, and for that reason he was killed. The date he fell, 17 May 1946, became a symbol of the struggle, and his death became the battle flag of the oppressed peasants. Naturally, his death must be viewed as a part of a whole complex of historic events. The difficult economic situation which existed then must be remembered. It was an era in which there was a strong workers' movement either to support the struggles of the peasants, and therefore, the acute class struggle. Two years later, Sabino Pupo, another true example of the struggle of the peasantry, as well as Jesus Menendez and Aracello Iglesias, all fell victim to cowardly murderers. These were times of convulsion, struggle and class definition. It was a heroic and glorious stage in our history in which we see that along with the rich blood of the workers, that of the peasants was stilled too, and for the same cause.

[Question] What are the most important aspects in which the ANAP has been successful in these 20 years, and what goals is the organization establishing for the years to come?

[Answer] I believe that the most important achievement of the ANAP in this period was precisely the opportunity to sow and harvest the message of the revolution in each peasant family, and the way in which this message has been converted into a firm revolutionary awareness. The National Association of Small Farmers is the mass organization of the entire Cuban peasantry, and from the economic activities to those in the political and educational fields, as well as in any other task that the leadership of the revolution, the party and Fidel Castro assign to it, it fulfills and will at all times fulfill its tasks.

In this tradition of struggle and in this same effort, we are inseparably linked with the workers' masses through the worker-peasant alliance, which has strengthened since 1 January 1959.

The plans for the future years are consistent to a much greater extent with the interests we are pursuing now: to continue to work for the fulfillment of the resolutions of the second party congress and those which we will approve when our sixth congress is held next year, to see to the development of domestic life, from the base organization to the national level, to strengthen political awareness and to develop the educational and ideological tasks of the peasantry, and to defend this revolution of the humble, by the humble and for the humble.

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CANE PROCESSING AT HAVANA MILL REVIEWED

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 15 May 81 pp 28-31

[Article by Andres Rodriguez in "Bohemia Economica" section: "Inside the Martinez Prieto (Second Visit)"]

[Text] Let Us Recall

In December 1980, on the eve of the 1981 milling season, "Bohemia Economica" spent 3 days at the Manuel Martinez Prieto Mill, the only sugar enterprise in the city of Havana. The purpose of the visit was to study the place and get an inside view of its situation.

The result of that visit, during which we were welcomed warmly by everyone, was the "Bohemia Economica" section entitled "Inside Martinez Prieto." The article, which came out in the first issue of January of this year, covered the problems encountered by that Havana plant.

At that time the necessary changes were just being implemented after a period of difficulties that put the enterprise in a very uncomfortable situation, which could be summed up as the systematic failure to meet production goals.

Consequently, it was natural for problems to be still apparent at that time, because as we already stated, a whole policy of change was just beginning, and it understandably needed time to mature.

Now, in April 1981, a month of historic memories for our country, we have returned for a second visit. In this useful follow-up, we have been able to get another inside look at the results of those changes.

During the second visit, the first thing we did was meet with representatives of the Party, the labor union bureau, the Union of Young Communists (UJC) and the factory management.

Meeting

It seems to us that one of the texts that appear with this article sums up what has been accomplished at Martinez Prieto in recent months, so we won't bore the reader with excessive repetition of the results.

These results were presented by the representatives of management and of the political and mass organizations who attended the meeting. In addition, "Bohemia Economica" was able to observe them in objective reality, which is and always will be independent of our subjective feelings and emotions.

In the previous article, we stated clearly that the new management came in with the goal of making positive changes in a mill which, in spite of or because of its relative proximity to the nation's capital, had deteriorated visibly in terms of its productive performance as well as its social conditions.

We also pointed out that the changes would be necessarily gradual, because in real life the magic wands of the fairy tales never work.

Therefore, the main thing is that the changes have begun gradually and irreversibly; and that the workers themselves, who were a bit skeptical at first because of the tremendous problems that had accumulated, are now beginning to reap the benefits of active participation.

Changes have taken place not only in the social sphere, which has a decisive impact on the economy, but also notably in the productive performance of the industry during the 1981 harvest.

In the chart we have included, entitled "Milling and Recovery," one can see that these changes are reflected in the two basic indicators.

Of course, this is just an example, so as not to tax the reader's patience. Actually, Martinez Prieto's performance has also been noteworthy in terms of other equally important indicators. Lost time, for example, was considerably less in 1981 than in 1980. The supply of cane and the railroad service contributed to this factor, in that not a single minute was wasted during the harvest.

This achievement is remarkable, of course, only because of the problems the Havana sugar mill has undergone in recent years. We feel it is necessary to point that out, so that we won't become overwhelmed with a sense of victory.

There have indeed been relative achievements, however, and they should be given public recognition. Without doubt, they can be the springboard for the stability that was yearned for but was not achieved in 1981.

Another accomplishment should be mentioned as well. We are referring to the observations made by some young technicians in the previous article, concerning the need for greater coordination between the sugar mill and the Jose Antonio Echeverria Higher Polytechnic Institute (ISPJAE), only a block away.

Thus, we posited the following idea:

"How many advantages would the sugar mill obtain, from a technological point of view, from such a link with the institute that is only a block away and has a sugar technology school right on its campus? Similarly, how important is it for ISPJAE, in terms of the development of its sugar research for example, to have a mill-refinery so close at hand?

"Why not take full advantage of that mutually beneficial proximity and tear down once and for all that Great Wall of China that separates the two institutions into different sections?

"We think this particular question should be duly considered by all interested parties right now. We hope they will."

We are pleased to report here that the director of Martinez Prieto informed us that all the interested parties have reached an agreement to begin implementing that mutually advantageous link. We will keep you abreast of developments.

More on Meeting: What Problems Remain?

Norberto, the assistant administrative director of the mill, made the following comment: "In my opinion, the main problem we face is the instability of personnel and absenteeism."

"Doesn't the Fourth Brigade operate here?" we asked.

"Yes, sir. And we feel it has been a success, because in past years absenteeism was worse. But I repeat, although it seems contradictory, that we still have high levels of absenteeism."

Angel Alvarez, assistant economic director, entered the scene. "I think we should not lose sight of the geographical situation of our plant, along with the work schedule that implies, regardless of the advantages of the Fourth Brigade. For me, and I think for all of us here, our basic problem is the instability of personnel, for the same reasons I just mentioned."

"It should be noted that this instability was undoubtedly worse in earlier years," chimed in the representative of the Party executive committee.

"Agreed," said the assistant economic director, "but it is still the basic problem," and he began quoting figures from memory.

"Since the harvest began, more than 500 workers have come and gone. I reiterate that it is because we are located in the capital of a socialist state that offers many job opportunities. That is why I believe that, for now, our best policy is to promote transfers here of workers with already defined work habits."

The UJC representative indicated that the matter merits careful consideration.

"We received 80 people who had been demobilized from the General Military Service," he said, "and they were selected and especially trained to work in the mill during the 1981 harvest. By the end of the harvest, we had only 20 left."

What happened?

"They were good men, but they asked to be transferred as time went by; the majority of them asked to be assigned to the Merchant Marine or the fishing fleet."

"Look," the UJC representative picked up the theme, "many of the young people who come here to the plant have more than a ninth grade education, and they naturally aspire to move up in the world. For example, they've told me, 'I am a drainer during the harvest, but when that ends, what am I?'"

From what we observed, we gathered that these youths are not motivated solely by the job stability that the Revolution guaranteed in an industry their parents worked in and suffered under the capitalism of times past. Thanks to the advent of socialism, they know of that tragedy only through historical references, and they have another viewpoint in life. They want stability within their particular work, but they also want to advance in a society which, by its very nature, promotes such ambition.

This is a controversial and interesting subject. In upcoming visits to Martines Prieto we must continue the debate.

Casa Blanca

The labor union bureau brought up another basic problem facing the plant, insufficient recreation for workers.

Are recreational facilities necessary with the attractive Rampa a stone's throw away, in addition to the many options the capital offers?

The labor union bureau claims that the workers should have their own facilities for healthy recreation and the enrichment of their spiritual life.

Then the subject of the Casa Blanca came up.

This two-story residence that covers an entire block has always been painted as white as coconut meat. It used to be inhabited by Mr Aspuru, the former owner of the expropriated Martinez Prieto (which was then called Toledo). It is said that this house had the great privilege in the fifties of being visited by the then vice-president of the United States, Mr Richard M. Nixon, the principal protagonist in the Watergate scandal.

Afterwards, during the Revolution, the Casa Blanca was leased or lent to the present Jose Antonio Echeverria Higher Polytechnic Institute (ISPJAE). That institute now occupies the building, although people in the plant have constantly laid claim to it, it is said, for use as a recreational center for workers.

All of this notwithstanding, the Casa Blanca controversy should indeed by resolved soon, because it is suffering serious deterioration, as can be seen in Enrique Llanos' photograph.

Conditions Have Improved

--Clean dining area, good food (we tasted it) and air conditioning (see photos on these pages).

--Occupational health and safety standards met and exceeded.

--Paved entrance to plant, as well as new floors in most critical areas.

--30 percent of plant painted, using 3,800 gallons of paint.

--Nearly 100 lights installed, while work has already begun on project to light entire plant.

(We will continue to report after our next visit.)

How Did the Mill Perform in the 1981 Harvest?

It slipped at first, in December.

It stabilized its work from 1 January until the first 10 days of March.

It fell behind again in the last two 10-day periods of March because of break-downs.

It stabilized work again in April.

But most importantly, the mill showed that it could mill better and with greater industrial efficiency than in years past.

(See "Milling and Recovery" chart.)

Milling and Recovery

Comparison of these two indicators in the 1980 and 1981 harvest (by 10-day periods)

10-day Periods	Potential Milling Standard (%)		Recovery	
	1980	1981	1980	1981
First	43.41	70.62	76.98	78.82
Second	41.88	85.92	81.47	80.17
Third	62.95	91.61	82.76	83.20
Fourth	75.74	97.17	84.25	85.58
Fifth	78.45	98.87	84.87	86.07
Sixth	70.67	91.16	85.01	85.71
Seventh	77.99	94.17	84.03	84.52
Eighth	73.33	93.40	78.59	85.86
Ninth	72.78	75.73	80.28	85.31
Tenth	72.27	67.55	82.06	77.32
Eleventh	67.27	79.18	79.10	81.24

First Note: The potential Milling Standard was the same in both harvests.

Second Note: As already stated, in terms of these indicators and others, the mill did much better in 1981 than in 1980. However, it still must achieve the necessary stability throughout the season.

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BRIEFS

SUGAR INDUSTRY WORKERS--PCC Politburo members Jose Ramon Machado Ventura and Jorge Risquet and secretariat member Julian Rizo Alvarez have met in Havana with sugar harvest vanguard members of the sugar industry workers union. The keynote speech was made by Julian Rizo who congratulated the vanguard members for their efforts in the sugar harvest. Rizo also noted that the spring planting plan had concluded with a record-setting figure of 30,000 caballerias, which is the result of the extraordinary effort made by the sugar industry and cane agriculture to achieve an important advance in improving efficiency in the sector. [FL201432 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 20 Jun 81 FL]

PERSONNEL MEETING--Joaquin Benavides, alternate member of the PCC Central Committee and minister president of the state committee for labor and social security, made the opening remarks at the first nationwide meeting of heads of personnel which began today at the higher institute of economic management. The opening session was chaired by Osmani Cienfuegos, member of the PCC Politburo and secretary of the Council of State, and is being attended by 360 delegates from central organs, the central organization of Cuban trade unions, national trade unions and the people's government labor directorates. Benavides said that one of the meeting's main objectives is to analyze and debate the characteristics of heads of personnel in depth. [FL010156 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1803 GMT 30 Jun 81 FL]

VALDES IN LAS TUNAS--Ramiro Valdes Menendez, member of the PCC Politburo and minister of the interior, has toured several projects under construction in Las Tunas in honor of the 28th anniversary of 26 July, whose main commemoration will be held in that city. Accompanied by Luis Alfonso Zayas, member of the PCC Central Committee and first party secretary in the province, Ramiro Valdes visited the plaza where the 26 July mass rally will take place. He also visited the Tunas Theater where a solemn ceremony will be held on the eve of the Moncada action anniversary. He also toured the sites of expansion work at El Cornito and Cerro de Caizimu hotels, where the guests who will attend the festivities will be lodged. [Text] [FL021027 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 2 Jul 81]

MILIAN IN ESCAMBRAY--Arnaldo Milian Castro, member of the PCC Politburo and minister of agriculture, has visited a special vegetable farm in the mountainous area of Escambray in the Cumanayagua Municipality of Cienfuegos Province. Near the community of El Naranjo, a planting program is being developed in small woody valleys whose fertile soil and peculiar climate make the introduction of vegetable cultivation possible at certain times of the year to alternate with customary ones in the

plains. During his tour, Minister Milian verified the existence of vast cultivations of tomato and cabbage and showed interest in the special characteristics of those vegetables, stressing the need to record the time it takes for developing the various phases. [FL012120 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 1 Jul 81 FL]

UNDP AID--The UN Development Program [UNDP] has approved the allocation of 20.5 million dollars for several projects in the most varied areas of the Cuban economy during 1982-86. Commenting on the allocation, UNDP officials noted the UNDP assistance's usefulness for Cuba's development and the Cuban Government's willingness to share the results of its scientific research and technological development with other underdeveloped or developing countries. [Text] [FL271418 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 27 Jun 81 FL]

NICARAGUAN TOURISTS--Cubana de Aviacion's Havana-Managua flights have begun with the arrival in Havana of the first group of Nicaraguan tourists. Nicaraguan tourism Minister (Erpi Lewitez) accompanied the group of 60 visitors which includes workers, students, businessmen and journalists and other professionals. National Institute of Tourism President Jose Luis Padron received the Nicaraguans at the air terminal. He reported that the first group of Cuban tourists will leave soon for Sandino's fatherland. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 27 Jun 81 FL]

CIENFUEGOS ADDRESSES PERSONNEL HEADS--In Havana Osmani Cienfuegos, member of the PCC Politburo and secretary of the Council of Ministers and of its executive committee, has termed positive the deliberations and agreements of the national meetings of chiefs of personnel in his closing remarks at the meeting held at the Higher Institute of Economics. The member of the Council of State referred to the various topics examined by the meeting's four working committees, which determined the definition of the tasks of the chief of personnel and analysis of the structure, training, counseling and dissemination. Likewise, he noted the responsibility of the chiefs of personnel because of their relationship with the workers, whose constitute the decisive factor in the economic and social process, and called for considering them cadres having an important function in the administrative structure. [Text] [FL021222 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 2 Jul 81]

QUALITY TRADEMARK ON PRODUCTS--Ramon Darias, president of the State Committee for Standardization, has announced to newsmen that the executive committee of the Council of Ministers has authorized the establishment of the quality trademark of the Republic of Cuba. The certification of the quality of the products is directed at establishing evaluations in production to encourage planned improvements. The quality trademark of the republic of Cuba, Darias explained, was made official by the State Committee for Standardization at the specialized agency with main offices in Geneva, Switzerland. He also stated that the logotype represents our country's geographic configuration with the letter C inside a circle, and will be stamped on Cuban products such as refreshments, juices, cigars, preserved fruits, among many others. [Text] [FL242009 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1810 GMT 24 Jun 81]

NATIONAL TRANSPORT WORKERS DAY--Politburo members Jorge Risquet Valdes and Guillermo Garcia Frias have presided over a ceremony held in Pinar del Rio in commemoration of National Transport Workers' Day. The event was also attended by (Rolf Liethoffer), secretary general of the GDR Transport Workers' Union. [FL300054 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 29 Jun 81 FL]

ENDERS VENEZUELAN VISIT--The U.S. Assistant Secretary of State [as heard], Thomas Enders, has returned to his country after concluding an official visit in Venezuela, where he threatened actions against the Cuban people and said he would make Cuba pay for the situation prevailing in Central America. Prior to leaving Caracas, Enders said he was concerned about the arms trafficking in Latin American countries and the ever-growing influence of the communist regimes in the Caribbean area. Meanwhile, the secretary general of the Venezuelan-Cuban Friendship Institute, Carlos del Vecchio, said Enders' threats against Cuba were part of a warmongering and adventurous attitude characteristic of the United States. Del Vecchio said it is necessary that all worthy Venezuelans condemn these aggressive and provocative statements against the Cuban people. [Text] [PA241550 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 Jun 81]

RAMON CASTRO IN SPAIN--Ramon Castro, director of the Valles de Picadura Cuban genetic plan, concluded his official visit to Spain at the head of a Cuban cattle delegation which visited Lugo Province where they toured the national cattle selection and reproduction center as well as several private ranches. During his visit, Ramon Castro met with Spanish Agriculture Minister Jaime Lamo de Espinoza. The Cuban delegation previously had visited the GDR and Algeria. [Text] [PA282235 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 28 Jun 81]

RAMON CASTRO IN FRG--Ramon Castro Ruz, director of the Valle de Picadura livestock breeding center, has concluded his 1-week visit to the FRG with a cordial meeting with Agriculture Minister Josef Ertl. The meeting was held in a friendly and pleasant atmosphere and, during it, topics tied to the development of the cattle industry in Cuba were discussed. The Cuban delegation departed for Madrid where it will fulfill a 1-week visit in response to an invitation of the Spanish Minister of Agriculture. [Text] [FL222219 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 22 Jun 81]

CSO: 3010/1504

BRIEFS

JAPANESE, ISRAELI OFFICIALS VISITS--Roseau, Dominica, 6 Jul (CANA)--The Japanese ambassador to independent eastern Caribbean countries, Akira Nakayama, is expected to arrive here on Thursday on a 3-day official visit during which he will present his credentials to Dominica's President Aurelius Marie. Mr Nakayama, who is based in Trinidad, is also due to pay a courtesy call on Dominica's Prime Minister Eugenia Charles and other government officials. The Japanese envoy's visit is one of two by foreign dignitaries to Dominica this week. On 14 July, the head of the Department of Central America and the Caribbean in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the Israeli Government, Aharon Ofri, will also arrive here on a 3-day visit. Government Press Secretary Lennox Honychurch said that the Israeli official would hold discussions with Prime Minister Eugenia Charles, expected to cover Middle East matters and technical cooperation with Dominica in terms of scholarships. Mr Ofri, who is based in Jerusalem, is now touring several Caribbean islands and is due here from Antigua. From Dominica he goes on to Saint Lucia. [Text] [FL062003 Bridgetown CANA in English 2021 GMT 6 Jul 81]

CSO: 3025/1021

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY COULD CHANGE DECREE 54

San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 8 Jun 81 p

[Text] Tegucigalpa--The executive branch, through the economic cabinet, appears to be studying the possibility of asking the National Constituent Assembly for modifications to the famous Decree 54 in the wake of its unfortunate consequences.

At present, trade between Honduras and the rest of the Central American countries is in a state of paralysis because the neighboring nations have closed their borders or demanded deposits in reprisal for measures taken by our fledgling administration.

Revenues received by the Government of Honduras from exports since the imposition of the famous Decree No 54 have been reduced to a minimum to the extent that these same officials blame all their economic problems on the issuance of the unhappy decree.

This situation is causing great concern to the gentlemen who run the government and who, in applying these measures, failed to listen to the advice of other sectors, which felt from the beginning that such decisions would in no way help solve or ameliorate the government's serious economic problems, and on the contrary have in reality harmed all the Honduran people in general.

The undersecretary of foreign economic affairs, Ramon Medina Luna, still attempting to justify the blessings of Decree No 54, said:

"...The situation regarding Honduran trade with Central America is extremely difficult. We have found that the Guatemalan border is practically closed to our products, because although the frontier is still open, the levy of the ordinary export duty together with the levy of the economic stabilization tax which that neighboring country is imposing at present, means a practical closing because it causes Honduran products to lose their competitiveness in the Guatemalan market. To all of the above we must add that Nicaragua, apart from the problems of monetary reserves that it is encountering in paying for imports, has also levied a duty of 10 percent, which our exporters consider equivalent to closing the border. To all of the above we add the situation in Costa Rica, where there is a restraint on imports--the devaluation of the currency. All these situations have brought a halt to our exports to the Central American market..."

Then he said with emphasis: "I can say that part of the problem we have at present with Central America, especially concerning our exports, is caused by the reactions that Decree 54 has occasioned in the region."

"Therefore, Mr vice-minister, do you admit that the consequences of Decree No 54 have been fatal for our economy and specifically for Honduran exports?" Medina Luna was asked, and he replied verbatim, "...No, you see, I believe we are making a very hasty judgment of the decree. This is not the only factor governing the functioning and application of the bilateral treaties and Honduran trade with Central America.

"In fact, the decree has univer- application for all trade between our country and the world.

"We feel that the reasoning behind the decree is solid and valid in view of the fact that we have encountered a difficult problem in the balance of trade deficit, which is what we are trying to solve, but not necessarily with Central America, a region with which we should make a separate arrangement," the official concluded.

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CSO: 3010/1428

BRIEFS

DISCUSSIONS WITH NEW GHANA ENVOY--Kingston, Jamaica, 1 Jul (CANA)--Jamaica's Prime Minister Edward Seaga has urged the so-called group of 77 developing countries to rethink their strategy to prevent the North/South dialogue on a more equitable world order from dying from lack of interest. Mr Seaga made the point during discussions with the New Ghanaian high commissioner to Jamaica, James Victor Gbeho, when he presented his credentials to the prime minister yesterday. He said that the start of a new decade was an opportune time to pause and look at a new strategy for the group. Suggesting that there were several methods to the concept of development strategy, Mr Seaga said that Jamaica's peculiar economic structure made it responsive to certain stimulants. "Because of this factor, we have to look at how to convey arguments based on a commonality of interests without prejudicing other operations open to members" the government's Agency for Public Information (API) quoted him as saying. [Text] [FL012208 Bridgetown CANA in English 2135 GMT 1 Jul 81]

CSO: 3025/1021

DEFENSE MINISTER ORTEGA HONORS ATTACK VICTIMS

PA241720 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0145 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Speech by Defense Minister Humberto Ortega at the Carlos Aguero Echeverria Sandinist Military Training Center at ceremony in honor of victims of counter-revolutionary attack on village of Panama--live]

[Excerpts] The workers and peasants of this poor country, of Nicaragua, have been guided, are being guided and will continue to be guided by the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], the main force ready to defend our revolutionary achievements and to carry out our revolution. The enemies of our revolutionary process, the enemies of free Nicaragua, the enemies of the humble people who are now in power in Nicaragua, want to minimize the activities of the counter-revolution, which has support from the most reactionary sectors abroad and from reactionary sectors of the treitorous bourgeoisie still remaining in Nicaragua.

This counterrevolution, which has its manifestation in specific acts such as that of today, in blood spilled by the people, receives not only support from abroad in the form of training camps, arms, mercenary advisers, and misinformation maneuvers abroad to confuse the progressive governments that support our process and to collect funds for their dirty and bloody campaigns. They also have the support of sectors that remain in Nicaragua because of certain circumstances.

The reactionary news media also supports this counterrevolution that is provoking bloodshed among the people and harms the people. Print media sources, like the one we all know about, minimize the counterrevolutionary actions that harm our people and the possibility of an armed intervention by the counterrevolution, which is training thousands of men abroad, since thousands of guards were able to escape the punishment that our people could have applied, on those first days after 19 July, to these Somozist elements in the same way that our people imparted justice on several thousands other Somozists.

Our people cannot, on one hand, continue to see as something normal the deaths of their best children as a consequence of armed counterrevolutionary activities. Today, as yesterday, our people are responding vigorously to the call of our vanguard to strengthen their defense. And we are not wrong in pointing out that at this moment and for some it will continue to be the main task of the people to prepare militarily to defend their power to defend their people, their country, along with their efforts to pull our country out of its backwardness and under-development, along with efforts to augment productivity. This productivity,

the wealth (?being created) little by little, is worth nothing unless people are first capable of defending it militarily and morally and to the last consequence.

They already have something to defend. What is this "something" if it is not the power won on 19 July, which in the future must defend the transformations that may occur amid the harshness, the sacrifices we may have to make on our long path to build a new society.

Without military training there cannot be true defense of the people's power. At the same time our people are continuing to strengthen their military training in the militias, their combat preparedness in the army, the police and in the state security, along with the proper handling of weapons. Our people can continue to strengthen their combative morale, their Sandinist morale, their revolutionary morale, their class morale, their determination to defend their power over and above any danger, over and above any threat. Our legs will always be shaky if we are not morally prepared, if we are not politically prepared, if we have no deep conscience that the power is the people. Some people's legs may shake.

In the difficult moments now, or in the future, because just as this revolution is directed by true revolutionaries like those of the FSLN, this revolution will always be facing dangers, threats. Therefore we the people of Nicaragua and our vanguard, are determined to never leave power, to never lose power, and must prepare, must prepare strongly, constantly, permanently, in the military defense of their power.

In the final instance, the enemy could--in any event--destroy our country, but could never snatch power from us. We must prepare to defend our cities, our factories, our houses, to fight inch by inch if necessary to [word indistinct] across the nation, to allow the enemy to snatch a single inch of our territory. This is the defense we must (?conduct), this is the defense imposed by the historical moment through which our revolution is passing, because this is a revolution--we must not forget that.

There are those who would now come up and speak to the FSLN on a first-name basis. There are those who have the illusion that the FSLN, in a one-sided bargain, at a dice game, will distribute the power our people won with blood. They do not become aware of the fact that the FSLN, in its political maturity, in its extraordinary human generosity, has given them a margin as long as they really are willing to support the people's process of national reconstruction, as long as with their attitude does not contribute--and they are contributing--to the counterrevolution.

Revolutionary power is so solid and so broad that it also gives room to those economically powerful sectors that really want to accept their commitment and to contribute their work to the process of national reconstruction. But we are not discussing here how the booty will be distributed, what they think is the booty. Those of us who have direct tasks in the armed forces must be watchful for these maneuvers, the propaganda and rumors of the counterrevolution through the mass media which oppose the process, take advantage of freedoms, turn into libertines and support the counterrevolution. We men whom our people have armed must be very clear on this and not ever be confused, never even a little bit confused.

This power belongs to the people, this power is Sandinist and this power is carrying out a revolution for the benefit of the people.

We are sure our revolutionary government is working on measures that will allow us to face this type of thing. We are sure our revolutionary government will implement laws that will really permit the application, with force, of people's justice to the genocidal guards, to those who decapitalize, which also is a way of waging a counterrevolution, to those who want to destroy the democratic liberties our people have generously granted them so that they will agree with the revolution, so that they will learn to coexist with the revolution.

We are not immature. As a revolution, we must also learn to coexist with others on the outside who are different. We have (?established) mutual respect in various countries.

I want to tell these elements that, responding to the feelings and the clamor of all our people, responding to the feelings and clamor of the Sandinist people, our revolutionary government must implement as soon as possible and without delay various measures to counteract the counterrevolution, not only with weapons but also with legal tools and other types of weapons that our revolution has.

We want to reiterate that the attacks of the counterrevolutionaries don't frighten us. They simply indicate to us that they continue to persist, so we must prepare our people to the maximum in defense as well as seek the weapons that are necessary, the type of weapons that are necessary and weapons from anywhere that are necessary to gurantee the defense of our revolution, the defense of our people, the defense of our fatherland.

The counterrevolutionaries must not be mistaken. In their daily revolutionary action, our people are building an invincible wall, a wall of morale, work, courage, and bravery to defend our revolution from criminal and cowardly actions such as this one and any other type of armed counterrevolutionary action.

CSO: 3010/1499

NATIONAL FORUM RESUMES MEETINGS ON 4 JULY

PA061410 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 2026 GMT 4 Jul 81

[Discussion at the Forum on National Problems with Government Delegates; Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez, coordinator of the government delegation; and Nathan Sevilla of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, FSLN; government alternates delegates; Alejandro Gutierrez of the Peoples Action Movement, Carlos Garcia Caracas and Eduardo Coronado Perez; and opposition delegates; Donal Castillo of the Nicaraguan Workers Federation, coordinator; Alvaro Jerez, of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement; Adan Fletes, chairman of the Social Christian Party; Roberto Urroz of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement; Rodrigo Solorzano of the Social Democratic Party and Mario Obieda; with moderator Julian Corrales in Managua--live--intercepted in progress]

[Excerpts] [Garcia] We are discussing the role of the state. It seems to us that the state should no longer be the protector of capitalist interests but should be the guarantor of revolutionary achievements.

With regard to sovereignty, it seems to me that the defense of national sovereignty should be above group interests and ideological concepts. The defense of national sovereignty is a must for anyone who wants to live in this country as a Nicaraguan. Those who do not agree with the defense of national sovereignty are simply out of place in this country.

National sovereignty is not defended by just discussing whether we should be armed. We cannot defend ourselves if we are nor armed. The defense of national sivereignty is achieved by fighting all those sectors which in one way or another, try to destabilize the revolution and to wipe our all its achievements.

[Unidentified speaker] In other words, it was a dictatorship that made all the Nicaraguan sectors unite and overthrow the Somozist regime. The main characteristic of this process was the unity of all the sectors. If all the sectors united to overthrow the dictatorship and to eliminate this regime of oppression, it is logical for these sectors to seek a society that will establish the bases of everything denied by Somozism.

In this respect, we must say that the defense of the revolution means a change of structures eliminating all the previously mentioned characteristics of the dictatorship; in other words, the rejection of Somozism. To defend sovereignty

and the revolution is to find the way for a new society which benefits the great majority which consists of democratic, pluralist, popular and anti-imperialistic principles. I will not define these concepts because we have defined them before.

This path should lead all Nicaraguans to a permanent peace, within an atmosphere of freedom and social justice. To find this permanent peace and this type of atmosphere we must unite. Perhaps some, thinking within their own ideology, believe that this can be achieved otherwise, and that only a small sector has to unite. I think that they are very mistaken because the characteristic of the Nicaraguan revolution is very different. It was not a struggle between armed forced which overthrew the dictatorship. It was a struggle of all national sectors at all levels, civilian and military. It was a struggle that left the country in such a bad economic situation that it is impossible to think that we can rebuild Nicaragua unless we are united.

Perhaps we could believe otherwise, if the situation had been different in the country following the overthrow of the dictatorship, if we had found ourselves in an economic situation easy to rebuild. But under the situation of economic, social and political deterioration, we cannot think of rebuilding the country if we are not united.

[Gutierrez] The struggle against the organization of the people to arm and defend the revolution was...[changes thought] during the time of Somoza you said that we did not have to arm, that the people did not have to join the militia and that we should launch a democratic offensive. Everyone knows this, and I will not go into your solution to solve the Somoza problem. The truth is that the people sought another path.

I want to make a supposition in order to define your positions. Suppose that you, Adan Fletes or Ramiro Sacasa Guerrero, became president of Nicaragua. You would eliminate the militia and other things and have a small army set up in your own way and with your own principles. But once you are in such a position you still will have to deal with an imperialism that is always pressuring and trying to impose its criteria and point of view. They will go to President Adan Fletes or President Ramiro Sacasa Guerrero and will demand concessions and more concessions from the Nicaraguan Government to help imperialist interests in Nicaragua. This would happen because this is the way imperialism works.

How could you, at a given moment, resist their pressures. We would have to go back and organize the militia and prepare the defense forces in this country, or do something else: accept all the imperialist demands. If you did that then you're proposing that we pave the way to bow to imperialist pressures and presence. Otherwise, you would have to respect all the country's defense structures.

If you were played in this situation you would have to tell us what you would do against U.S. pressures and its domination policy; you would have to tell us whether you would make concessions.

Something has to be said here: it is completely false that a diplomatic or democratic offensive is enough. Apparently, you have forgotten how quickly the blow was struck against President Arevalo in Guatemala. You have forgotten

the coup against the Bosch administration in the Dominican Republic and the Arbenz regime in Guatemala. These were governments which also tried to solve the problem in this way. However, imperialism attacked. If in this situation a regime had its militia and military organization and was armed to the teeth to defend the revolution, it is probable that imperialism would have failed.

Therefore, historical experiences teach those who want to learn. Those who do not want to learn do not benefit from these experiences. You have been waging a campaign against the presence of internationalist sectors who have come to help. It is true that we can make some criticisms or observations, but it is wrong to launch systematic attacks against this.

[Fletes] Considering the country's lack of development, we must assign the scant resources we have to productive projects that will benefit the people instead of looking to the arms race as a solution to the problem of respect for our sovereignty. We should seek other ways of strengthening our sovereignty.

I think that the problem of sovereignty within our discussions cannot neglect the civil aspects of the issue. We do not believe that the defense of sovereignty is the defense of a single line.

The country is concerned with the excessive growth of military spending. You should know that the people are sincerely worried. I believe that sometimes we are not aware of the Nicaraguan people's worry at the scarcities of products, the increase of prices, the freezing of salaries and the lack of medicines and hospital supplies. In some hospitals there is sometimes no catgut to suture a wound.

I think that the government should be aware of this concern. We speak here, not as the opposition. We do not even assume an attitude of opposition to a government. We do not even do this. If we propose other ideas, it is because we look at Nicaraguan problems with a deep concern as if we were the government, because only in this way can we assume constructive attitudes.

This is why I say that the FSLN should feel happy with this forum because we are giving you the possibility, through the free exchange of opinions, or correcting the mistakes we have seen.

[Nunez] I think that we must speak responsibly when referring to certain things, especially Companero Fletes. He always makes certain statements out of the historical context in which they are given. This is how facts are distorted; or, as we have said, this is how they are manipulated.

Also, thinking along these same lines, I think that when we say that we must base our thinking on national interests, we must start from a realistic and objective analysis of the situation. There is no room here for theoretical concepts when developing a socioeconomic regime. There is no room here for, excuse the word, bombastic theses that may in practice turn into a, excuse the term, demagogic practice. Revolutions which try to skip stages fail. Revolutions which are not realistic fail. Revolutions which try to assume romantic attitudes fail. Revolutions which do not place themselves in a world context and which fail to make changes in their own countries and meet the demands of their peoples also fail.

Consider how a socialist model was attempted in Chile by peaceful means. Salvador Allende reached power through one of your concepts, to a certain extent, but by whom was he overthrown? By a reactionary, obsolete, brutal and criminal army headed by Pinochet? No. Other forces interfered. The U.S. CIA interfered. El Mercurio plays an important within the destabilization policy, within the policy of uncertainty and distrust created by other classes which were not the traditionally oppressed classes; that is, the working classes. Therefore, we would be making a mistake if we did not learn from their lessons. Other companeros also mentioned the cases of the Dominican Republic, Arbenz and others.

However, what happens? Suddenly we find ourselves with attractive proposals. You say that defense spending can affect our economy and that instead we should buy more medicines, improve education and produce more basic cereals because the people need them. There is a clearly proven law throughout the world in various countries, some of which are advanced democracies, some of which are alleged democracies, others are following their own model such as Nicaragua: a revolution which can't defend itself is headed for failure.

Today when we face threats, it is even said that these threats may not be real. Are we going to risk our future which the people are striving to ensure? We say no.

We could be given a choice: these millions are yours, under these conditions. There are also the following conditions: if you do not accept what we are saying, because we are not interested in that revolution, we have forces here to carry out an invasion. What are the alternatives? If there is an invasion, this country could be destroyed. There are bombs involved, and not just 500-pound bombs. There are forces with great strategic reserves, forces that drop bombs, destructive forces.

This is what we have to decide: do we want to submit again, to yield to pressure and to suspend a number of changes. I believe that our people would call us traitors if we accepted submission.

The other alternative is to respond properly and turn, as Alvaro said, to international forces, which we know are also important. However, international forces also act to the extent that the people show themselves capable of repelling and defeating any act of aggression. In the final analysis, what do we prefer? The status of slaves or to fight against any opponent and not to submit, even if it means the destruction of the country? We remain convinced that the country must not again fall into the hands of looters and interventionists. If we must march to battle, we march, and anyone who remains behind will be eliminated by history, but you must never ever consider submitting. We are not willing to submit.

[Obieda] We are very happy to hear the gratifying predictions made by Alejandro Gutierrez, our friend and vigorous ideologist, with regard to three distinguished citizens such as Alvaro Jerez, Adan Fletes and Ramiro Sacasa Guerrero, for the next elections to be held in Nicaragua. He asked how these citizens would exercise power. I will briefly outline for him what these distinguished compatriots could do if they won power in future elections in Nicaragua, in the hope that his gratifying predictions are fulfilled.

Beginning with and concentrating on the topic of the day, which is sovereignty, I think that they would begin by institutionalizing the revolution, this vigorous and great revolution of the Nicaraguan people. However, they would institutionalize it on the basis of respect for and fulfillment of the law, on the basis of goving Nicaraguans legal frameworks by which to guide themselves with complete certainty, by strengthening the judicial branch so that rights are enforced and officials' orders are obeyed. The people would feel very safe and supported in a regime of full rights in which the law would prevail and be enforced.

I will speak very briefly on this subject as I don't want to talk too long. Regarding the masses or the people whose rights should be emphasized or, as was said, should be preeminent, these citizen-presidents, whichever of them it turned out to be, would indeed give the people and their organizations the participation that they deserve. The workers would then see what we have not yet seen: their participation and partnership in all areas of government. We would see them participate, not only through working class attaches in embassies and in diplomatic representations as in the former Argentine Government, they would be at all levels of administrative activity throughout the republic.

I have only one more thing to mention. They would open the doors of this country so that all Nicaraguans, without political distinctions, could return to join in the effort of reconstructing the fatherland. That is all.

[Coronado] The independent liberals, through the various struggles that Nicaragua has sustained, have tried to be in line with national and international reality and to be pragmatic rather than dogmatic or theoretical. In this context, we believe that since Nicaragua is forging its own revolution, the defense of this revolution has become necessary and inescapable.

In the military area, we feel that there should be no breaches because the military safeguards the great achievements that this revolution needs in the economic, cultural and ideological areas.

It was stated that all the classes in Nicaragua should be included in the framework of national sovereignty. Alvaro said that all social classes should be involved in this. However, as soon as you admit that the prevailing class in this revolution, which is the class that will mark the course of this revolution, consists of the majority, from that moment on you have to see that it is necessary for the minority classes that have always wielded power to disappear. This will end with the triumph of all the people, supported by the historic efforts of the professionals, technicians, businessmen, who are always seeking the benefit of that great majority, until the process finally culminates in the social integration of all Nicaragua sectors.

As members of one sector of our nation, we concede that errors are being made and will continue to be made. Hence the task of all conscientious persons is, while criticizing those errors constructively, to place themselves at the service of the revolution within the channels that will allow the development of policies that will promote the changes that the people need. To stand outside and to hurl stones and diatribe is to create diversions, without truly reflecting the people's will.

We honestly believe that this revolution must always be realistic, always critical, always creative and always scientific and that is how we will find our way, as long as we see the destiny of this revolution as the destiny of the Nicaraguan people. In this way we will achieve true national unity.

[Jerez] I think that the discussions of this afternoon have been mostly on the defense of sovereignty. Regarding this, there have been two theses which do not contradict one another. The big problem is that this has occurred--perhaps unintentionally, to give it the benefit of the doubt--because of a manipulation of a thesis that we have been maintaining. We said that we agree that the defense of sovereignty is a permanent task of all Nicaraguans. We said that this defense of our sovereignty cannot be viewed partially in just its military aspect. We discussed that the defense of sovereignty includes several aspects that are important and we pointed them out. However, a repeated attempt has been made at manipulating this concept as if we were opposed to having one of the parts of the defense structure, the military aspect, disappear completely. Derogatory terms which are in very bad taste have been used during the discussion of this.

I believe in Commander Nunez' thesis. I have maintained this during the various times we have talked. His thesis was that we must organize the defense of sovereignty in all its aspects. Here is where we all agree. We must organize a reasonable army for our own reality. We agree on this. We must build a true democracy, with a true social justice and a true goal for the benefit of the majority. We must strengthen our judicial branch and the participation of our organizations in order to give this country a true sovereign structure.

In conclusion, I believe that the defense of sovereign has several facets. One of them is the military facet which takes our realities into consideration but which avoids an arms buildup in order to strengthen the other areas such as production, the well-being of everyone and the construction of a new society. In addition, we have the offensive at the international level based on our own realities in order to try to help other countries and other realities with our own defense as we did once, when we overthrew Somoza.

[Garcia] We agree that the defense of the national sovereignty should not be effected solely by means of weapons. We agree on this. However, this does not mean that we should disarm. I believe that the function of all sectors, including the sectors which at this time say that they support the revolution while dissenting from the leadership...[does not complete sentence]. That has nothing to do with the subject. I think that those sectors should denounce the economic blockade by the imperialists. That is also a way of defending sovereignty. They should also denounce the cases of capital depletion by businessmen who do not want to admit that a change has taken place here.

I also believe that one way to defend national sovereignty...[does not complete sentence]. I agree that a diplomatic offensive can be launched, but it is also necessary to turn to the support of those progressive countries that, one way or another, will have to get into the battle because it is not just a case of Nicaragua, but the entire Latin American area. If this is not done, we will have a second Vietnam and might become the second tomb of imperialism.

On the defense of national sovereignty, I already said previously that there can be no turning back. Sovereignty is either defended or it is not. We must seek those points on which we concur regarding defense of sovereignty.

[Nunez] I wish to emphasize something that Companero Carlos Garcia has already highlighted because I think that both delegations should consider it seriously. We realize that in the course of the debates, in view of the intensive arguments that can take place, some party positions may be presented that do not necessarily reflect the positions of the entire delegation. However, we also feel that this party position, which is a matter of political choice, should be appropriate to the context of the forum for the discussion of national problems. This is the area in which both delegations should work. As a result of an example mentioned here, the matter of the presidency, we have practically gone to the extreme of mentioning the return of Chiquin. [Anastasio Somoza Portocarrero, son of the deposed Somoza]

In this regard, one has to be careful, for two reasons, the first one being to preserve the seriousness of the forum. I appeal to the delegation of the Sandinist Front to be careful and to make an effort to see that this kind of situation does not arise.

The second reason is the more important one for me because there are constant reminders of the situations that might arise from proposals of this kind, described as the return of Nicaraguans without regard for political position of creed. This could lead to misinterpretations among the people and to misunderstandings, reactions that must be prevented. Therefore, I issue an appeal to be careful within this forum.

Companero Alvaro Jerez made an effort to present, in general terms, the framework in which the two delegations should seek areas of concurrence. However, I want to emphasize here that in the presentation of positions, there should in no way be confusion about a policy that is beyond our control, as we have said on various occasions. This should be clearly established because the fact is often manipulated in the heat of the ideological struggle and the statements made to the media.

When one speaks of an arms buildup here, we run the risk that the arguments used indicate that a democratic offensive is an option, while a real fact is forgotten: that the need to use the instruments of defense actually reflects the desire to forestall painful incidents in our country, and that the arms buildup in Central America does not depend on the will of the Sandinist people's revolution or on the will of the various parties that are participating in this forum. It reflects a will and a policy of foreign warmongering maintained by the present U.S. administration, not by the U.S. people, but by the present U.S. administration.

[Fletes] I consider as an offense to us and to the Nicaraguan people how some statements made here have been manipulated and undoubtedly will continue to be manipulated despite the fact that our position on many problems is well known. No one on our side has proposed the return of that criminal [Somoza Portocarrero] and his gang of assassins. That is a campaign that is being waged even at the neighborhood level and which some information media are also using to distort the positions of the democratic sector.

We are mainly interested in interpreting and expressing the concerns of our people, no matter what attacks are launched against us by other groups. That is why we have said that the defense of sovereignty, in addition to being a civic obligation and the duty of all the country's organizations, also requires the existence of a people who are united voluntarily instead of by forces. It also requires a government whose actions respond to the people's interests; a people who, in addition to being united, feel understood and represented by the government; a people who, in addition to being represented, feel satisfied with the manner in which their aspirations are being fulfilled. A people who do not feel represented, a divided people, a people who are economically and socially destroyed, a country that is economically bankrupt cannot properly defend their country against any foreign power, whether it be the United States or the USSR.

Those who are attacking our sovereignty are those who, consciously or unconsciously, are leading the country toward bankruptcy, those who provoke, encourage and carry out a depletion of capital in all the country's sectors. Those who are leading Nicaragua toward economic bankruptcy are the ones who are attacking and undermining our country's sovereignty.

[Nunez] I must confess that I am very surprised over Companero Fletes' remarks. Efforts have been made to keep in mind the goals that brought us here, face to face, despite our heated discussions. I then ask why does Fletes lose control because of an appeal? I believe that enough precedents of this exist since the forum started. I ask why does he get mad? Why does he react violently to an appeal which says that there is a need to take these suggestions into account so that there will not be any misinterpretations and so that we can maintain the political integrity and the intentions of this forum. And what is his reply to this appeal? He responds by making a whimsical interpetation and by assuming the role of victim. Have there been any threats here?

When the suggestion was made for the return of all Nicaraguans without any political distinction our main concern was what Nicaraguans were they referring to. We expressed the need to clarify these matters. We would have been all right if we had misinterpreted who the Nicaraguans were that this suggestion was referring to because we are also concerned about any repatriation programs proposed here. We are concerned when things are spoken out loud and in a confusing manner. We are concerned when they do not directly state what they are speaking about or what they want. Instead of doing just that, they speak of the interests of the Nicaraguan people which we know very well. The way we all view the Nicaraguan people's interest has always been evident in these discussions and confrontations.

The FSLN leadership is being repeatedly attacked. However, this FSLN leadership is the one that has had to go to the markets, the production centers and the farms to explain to the workers the country's serious and difficult problems. It has been the FSLN leadership that has had to send its cadres to control the people when they become enraged at being described as mobs. It has had to send its cadres at the risk of being overpowered by the people's avalanche. It has had to send them in order to get them calm again, to persuade them and to convince them.

I don't understand then what Fletes is trying to imply. I do not think that his last statement here made any sense simply because everything he said must be a reply to his own thoughts and interpetations and not out of a concern for the two delegations to ensure that the different postulates of the various organizations will not be introduced as perturbing factors in this forum.

[Corrales] I did not want my role as moderator to bring us to conflicts. However, it must be noted that as the forum progressed, we have reached some concurrences, some of which we've already expressed, drafted and signed and some of which are appearing as the forum continues. I would also like to note that for the benefit of the forum, those points on which the two sides have concurred must be left as established and we must overlook it if someone forgets, because it is hard to keep in mind the 19 points of concurrence, and makes a statement which may make a sector or person feel that it was said about him.

It is obvious that the two delegations have firmly said that there is space for all Nicaraguans in this country except for those who, like the Somozists, should not be allowed here regardless of how wide we open our doors at the border and those who dare come in because they can't come in by fair means. These people will die. Therefore, in honoring this companeros, there was a concern by one of the delegates and he asked a question. Then a misunderstanding appeared in the forum almost at the end of today's session at 1600. However, I believe that this far in the forum, we must all understand that the forum does not lose its quality and seriousness just because heated discussions appeared.

I would like to end with these recommendations: let's not be too sensitive or feel referred to and thereby defend causes which we don't represent and should not assume. Moreover, we must see that what we have established and signed is already a fact. It is something that has been discussed in good faith, with great optimism and patriotism. This is how we overcome the problems that are being expressed here for the benefit of the majority.

Well, it is already 1600. Perhaps to be punctual and to end like an old official used to say: finally! Let us be punctual in ending this forum and perhaps let us be punctual tomorrow as we have a single session that will last until 1300. Therefore, if it is ok with you, let's suspend today's session here and let's meet here tomorrow at 0800 or 0900. This is my proposal.

[Fletes] During this forum and the sessions prior to it, I have demonstrated my moderation and patience. However, it must be taken into account that there are several things that have been piling up and have not been answered when their time has come. Therefore, sometimes when we hear certain remarks our patience runs out. We believe that the forum is a useful instrument for the country. We believe that it must be strengthened, but we repeat that the only way to strengthen it is through mutual respect, not only here in this forum but outside of it.

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July 16, 1981